

# Herald Tribune

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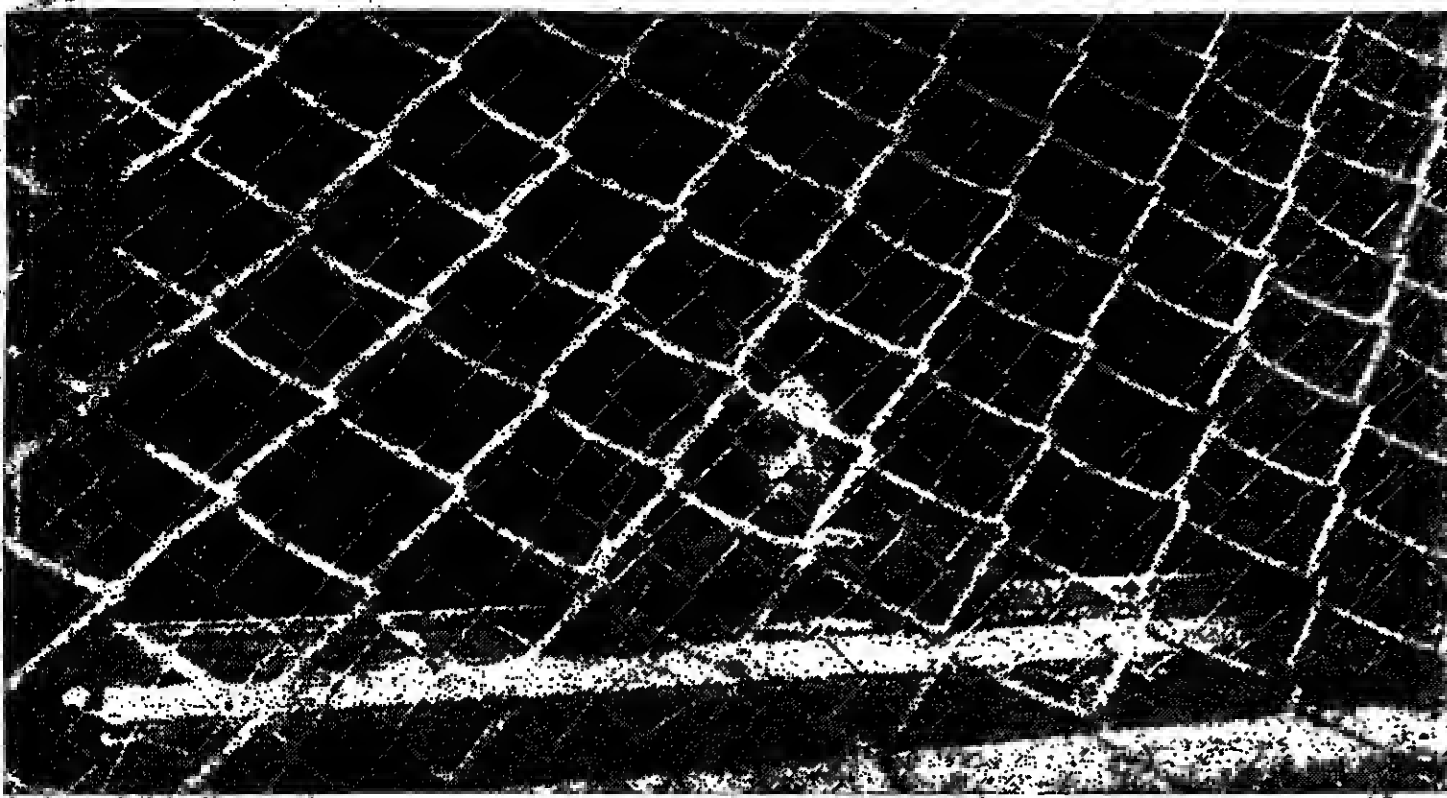
PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1973

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Sun. Temp. 66-84 (20-18). Tomorrow variable.  
Temp. 66-84 (20-18). LONDON:  
Sun. Temp. 66-84 (20-18). Tomorrow variable.  
Temp. 66-84 (20-18). CHANNEL:  
Sun. Temp. 66-84 (20-18). Tomorrow variable.  
Temp. 66-84 (20-18). NEW YORK:  
Sun. Temp. 66-84 (20-18). Tomorrow variable.  
Temp. 66-84 (20-18). YESTERDAY'S  
Sun. Temp. 66-84 (20-18).

Austria	65-75	Belgium	65-75	Denmark	65-75	France	65-75	Germany	65-75	Greece	65-75	Italy	65-75	Japan	65-75	Netherlands	65-75	Portugal	65-75	Spain	65-75	Sweden	65-75	Switzerland	65-75	Turkey	65-75	U.S.	65-75	U.S. Military	65-75	Yugoslavia	65-75
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No. 137



CAGED IN—Geraldine Fitt, 11, daughter of Northern Ireland Catholic political leader Gerry Fitt, peers through the steel mesh barricade surrounding the Fitt home. It was ordered erected for security reasons.

## After Vote for New Assembly

### Power-Sharing Now Deemed Possible in Ulster

By Richard Eder

BELFAST, July 1 (NYT)—Despite some discouraging factors, there is now a chance that representatives of Northern Ireland's Protestant and Roman Catholic communities will agree to share political power for the first time in the modern history of the province.

This sums up the forecasts of moderate political leaders and of analysts in the wake of Thursday's elections for a new assembly.

The hope is hedged about with reservations. Those who hope to put into effect Britain's middle-way solution for Ulster contained in the British white paper agree that the election results contain danger as well as opportunity.

Roughly speaking, a bit more than one-third of the new assembly seats will be held by a loyalist coalition of Protestants who reject the British plan. The white paper calls for Protestants to share power with the minority Catholic community. In return, it shoves indefinitely the possibility of a united Ireland.

The final results in the elections with all 78 seats decided showed that the official Unionists won 22 seats; dissident Unionists, 11; Loyalist Coalition, 17; Social Democratic and Labor party, 19; Alliance, 3; and Northern Ireland Labor, 1.

Nearly two-thirds of the seats will be held by groups committed to trying to make the white paper work. One of the thirds is the official Unionist party, a Protestant group of about the same size as the anti-white paper Protestants, and led by Brian Faulkner—the other third is made up of the Social Democratic and Labor party, solidly supported by Catholics and a small group of representatives of nonsectarian parties.

Two-thirds of the assembly seats, on the face of it, should be enough to set up an executive that would meet the approval of the British, and could begin to exercise the limited powers that Britain—fully now governs the province—plans to devolve. But it remains uncertain whether the Unionists and the SDLP will be able to surmount

their suspicions of each other and cooperate. In the hours after the poll, Mr. Faulkner said repeatedly he would share power with the SDLP—if it agreed to work within the constitution. Two SDLP leaders, Gerry Fitt and John Hume, said they would share power with the Unionists—if they were "treated fairly."

Each side's reluctance forms the core of the other side's suspicions.

In addition, the battles of the last six years have left deep personal bitterness between many—though not all—of the leaders of the two groups.

British Soldier Killed

BELFAST, July 1 (UPI)—A gunman shot and killed a soldier in the Catholic Ballymurphy district of Belfast today, the army said.

An army spokesman said the soldier was a member of a foot patrol moving through Glenalina Road. Troops did not return the fire but launched an immediate search for the marksman, he said. The death of the soldier—the 18th British serviceman killed in Northern Ireland—brought to 840 the total number of persons killed in four years of violence in the province.

## Eclipse Casts Shadow Across Africa

### Amateurs Join Scientists in Solar Watch

By Walter Sullivan

ABOARD SS CANBERRA, OFF MAURITANIA, July 1 (NYT)—In one of the longest eclipses of modern times, the moon's shadow swept across the entire width of Africa yesterday.

Scientists on this ship off the African coast and elsewhere along its path worked frantically to record the event and native populations on the mainland gazed aloft in wonder and, perhaps in some cases, trepidation.

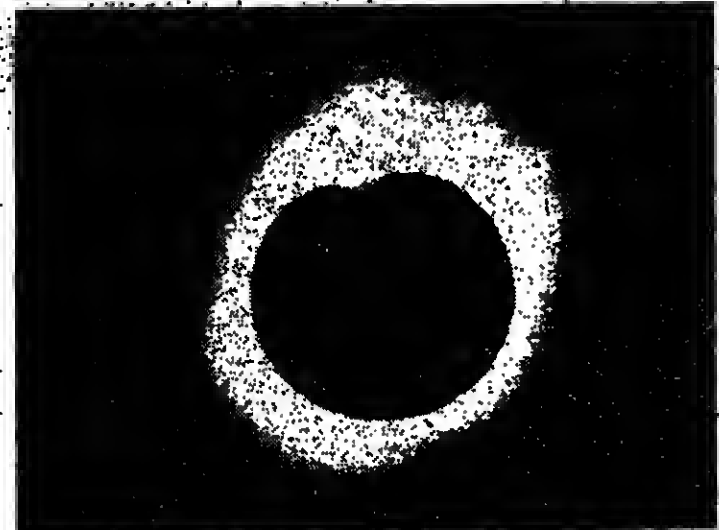
While those on the ground including thousands of encamped tourists watched the dazzling corona spring into view as the last vestige of brilliant sunlight was snuffed out, a supersonic Concorde jetliner raced to keep up with the speeding shadow, which at times was moving at almost 1,400 miles an hour.

The event—which will not be matched for duration until the year 2150—began as the sun rose over the easternmost part of South America. It was then that the moon began nibbling at the solar face and, by the time sunrise had reached the Brazilian-Guyana border, the sun was fully hidden.

The lunar shadow sped across the Atlantic becoming larger and the eclipse more prolonged. By the time it reached this ship and others gathered off the coast of Mauritania the eclipse duration on the centerline was about six minutes.

Shout From Crowd

A great shout went up from the 2,800 persons on the upper decks of this ship as the final crescent



TOTAL ECLIPSE—Photo taken Saturday at Lake Rudolf, Kenya, shows moon during its total eclipse of sun.

of sunlight struck into a brilliant diamond on the edge of the black lunar disk, then vanished.

Thousands of instruments from giant one-ton telescopes to small hand-held cameras were aimed at the spectacle. Although the ship has six acres of upper decks—more it is said than any passenger ship except the Queen Elizabeth 2—there was hardly a square foot not occupied by a telescope or a camera mount.

As the shadow sped on westward, it crossed the Sahara. There, in Central Africa, the eclipse lasted more than seven minutes.

Uneasy Camels

At oases, camels stared uneasily at the sudden onset of night. Birds sought their nighttime roosts while batteries of astronomical cameras clicked, magnetic tape flowed through electronic recording devices and

scientists sought in a variety of ways to deepen their understanding of the sun as well as the envelope of gas that surrounds it extending beyond the earth itself.

That envelope is visible nearest the sun as the glowing corona, which can be seen only when the light of the sun itself is obscured as in an eclipse. The corona is of major interest because its thin outer region extends beyond the earth's orbit contributing to the environment within which the earth makes its annual journey around the sun.

A number of observations made from the ground along the eclipse path from the air and with rockets were designed to learn what happened to the daytime upper atmosphere and stratosphere of the earth when sunlight is suddenly cut off.

## Cambodia Rebels Deny Talks; U.S. Reports Peace Progress

### Settlement Sought by Summer's End

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT)—Top administration officials have told members of Congress and newsmen in recent days that wide-ranging diplomatic efforts were going on to promote a political settlement in Cambodia—hopefully by the end of the summer.

Officials have been reluctant to discuss details, but they have indicated that the diplomatic activity has apparently failed so far to produce any formal negotiations between the opposing Cambodian sides.

As part of this effort, the administration reportedly informed the Chinese, North Vietnamese and Soviet governments that it had made a policy decision to accept Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian leader, as a participant in any future negotiations that include the government of President Lon Nol in Phnom Penh.

Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser for national security affairs, met secretly with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 31 to discuss, in general terms, the emerging administration policies.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers met with the committee in a publicized but closed-door session three days ago.

Mr. Kissinger reportedly spoke of the administration's hope to disengage from Cambodia by September. Mr. Rogers, while seeking a bombing compromise with Congress, spoke of Aug. 15—the cut-off date approved by Congress on Friday.

Paul J. Hare, a State Department spokesman, also insisted that "diplomatic efforts were in the air" but refused to provide details. Later the senior official maintained that this was not "an administration film-film job," and said that active contacts, involving several governments and political factions, were going ahead secretly.

Mr. Hare said that "in the best possible world," the administration would prefer permission to bomb indefinitely, "but as a practical matter, we have to consider what the actual situation is at the present time." He was referring to the refusal of Congress to allow the bombing to continue without a fixed cut-off.

Trying Hard for Pact

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic leader, said yesterday that as the result of his talks with administration officials "I think they are trying as hard as they can to get some kind of agreement."

Sen. Mansfield, a longtime adviser of Prince Sihanouk, said he expected that as soon as the prince returned to Peking from his current trip to Africa and East Europe, "the tempo for possible negotiations will be stepped up and I believe that in this respect the People's Republic of China and our government are in close contact."

Saigon on Cut-Off

SAIGON, July 1 (AP)—The South Vietnamese government said yesterday that President Nixon's agreement with Congress to halt all U.S. military activities in Southeast Asia by Aug. 15 "has the hands of the allied forces."

Asked about the agreement, the Saigon government's spokesman, Rui Sao Truc, said: "When you go into a battle and the enemy knows your hands are tied and your feet are weak, I don't think the results will come out satisfactorily. The hands of the allied forces are tied."

### Crime in U.S. Decreases 1%

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI)—The number of major crimes fell 1 percent nationwide during the first quarter of 1973, but serious crime continued to rise in suburban and rural areas, the FBI said last week. The biggest reductions occurred in the nation's 100 largest cities.

Violent crimes—murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault—have increased 6 percent this year compared to a 2 percent increase in January-March, 1972.

Property crimes—burglary, car theft and other larceny—fell 2 percent, compared to a 3 percent decrease during the same period a year ago.



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

### Sihanouk Says Red Allies Can't Force Terms on Him

By Henry Kamm

BUCHAREST, July 1 (NYT)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian resistance forces, denied yesterday that either his government in exile in Peking or members of the Khmer Rouge guerrilla movement inside Cambodia were engaged in negotiations with representatives of the government of President Lon Nol or any outside power.

"We will not be bombed to our knees, and we will never go to the negotiating table," the prince said in a telephone interview from a government mountain chalet 90 miles north of the Romanian capital, where he is spending most of a nonofficial visit.

The prince, 51, was commenting on congressional acceptance of the Nixon administration request to allow U.S. bombing of Cambodia until Aug. 15 because, the request said, "extremely delicate negotiations for a political settlement" were under way involving the Phnom Penh and the exiled governments and the insurgent forces in the field.

In the telephone conversation yesterday, and at great length in a three-and-a-half-hour wide-ranging interview Friday at the mountain retreat, Prince Sihanouk expressed a determination to fight until victory. He declared that it was the desire of the leaders of the Khmer Rouge movement, whom he visited last March. It was his first return to the country since his overthrow by Marshal Lon Nol three years earlier.

Assertion Confirmed

Ieng Sary, permanent representative to Prince Sihanouk from the guerrilla forces, participated in part of the interview and confirmed this assertion. Asked whether there had been any contact inside Cambodia between the Khmer Rouge and the Lon Nol government, Mr. Sary replied: "Never, with no one. On my honor as a fighter."

Mr. Sary also strongly supported Prince Sihanouk's contention that there were no divisions in the guerrilla movement and that the prince enjoyed full support as the only head of state of Cambodia. Informed that a senior Nixon administration official said on Friday that the reported negotiations involved both the insurgents and the exiled government in Peking, Prince Sihanouk replied:

"Mr. Nixon still says there are factions. The resistance is a single whole. I represent the resistance. As for the governments said to be active in trying to bring about negotiations on a political solution, the prince said they were mainly those of the United States and the Soviet Union, aided by France.

Goal of 3 Nations  
Prince Sihanouk said the goal of the three nations was to separate the Khmer Rouge movement from him and to enlist the support of China and North Vietnam for a political settlement. He said:

"The only contacts there are between the Americans, China, Hanoi, Moscow and Paris. We are not involved. It is a tragicomic farce."

Earlier this month, the brother of President Lon Nol, Brig. Gen. Lon Nhon, until recently in charge of trying to establish contacts with the insurgents, said in an interview in Paris that only minor local contacts had been made, with no significant results.

"But I can assure you," the prince continued, "that neither Hanoi nor Peking would dare to pressure on us for a political solution. They would not even suggest that we negotiate," he said, emphasizing the word "suggest."

"All Peking and Hanoi could do to please Washington is to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### Assailants Slay Israeli Aide To Embassy in Washington

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT)—An Israeli military attaché was shot to death just after parking his car in the driveway of his home in a Washington suburb early this morning.

The slaying of Col. Yosef Alon aroused deep concern in this security-conscious city. Secretary of State William P. Rogers sent a message immediately to Foreign Minister Abba Eban pledging "every effort to find the perpetrators of this crime," which occurred in Chevy Chase, Md.

President Nixon, who was in San Clemente, Calif., made a presidential jet available to fly Col. Alon's body and his family back to Israel tonight. Mr. Nixon also ordered the Secret Service to increase protection of the diplomatic community in Washington.

By late afternoon, the FBI said the local Maryland police said that they had no solid clues to who had committed the crime or the reason for it.

Motive Not Determined

"The motive of the crime has not yet been determined," the FBI said, refusing to speculate on whether it was a purely criminal act or the work of Arab terrorists. The Israeli Embassy said that "we're being careful not to jump to any conclusions."

Wire agencies reported that in Tel Aviv, military spokesmen said they thought Arab terrorists



Col. Yosef Alon

### Security Chief Said to Set Trap

### Iraqi Defense Chief Is Killed In a Shootout With Plotters

BEIRUT, July 1 (NYT)—The defense minister of Iraq, Lt. Gen. Hammed Chehab, was shot dead and the interior minister, Lt. Gen. Seadoun Ghaidan, was wounded today in what the state-controlled Baghdad radio described as a conspiracy engineered by the chief of internal security, Col. Naeem Kaszar. Two police officers also were killed.

Gen. Chehab and Gen. Ghaidan are members of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, the 15-man highest executive authority in Iraq under President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr.

The two generals were known by virtue of their posts, to be the key figures in providing protection to the radical leftist regime in Baghdad, which seized power in a military coup in July, 1968.

An official announcement broadcast by Baghdad radio conveyed the impression that Col. Kaszar may have been working for neighboring Iran, with which Iraq is currently locked in a conflict over influence in the Persian Gulf.

Lured to Dinner

The statement said Gen. Chehab, Gen. Ghaidan and several army and security officers were lured to a dinner given yesterday by Col. Kaszar in Baghdad, and that as soon as they arrived there they were taken prisoners by Col. Kaszar and his men.

The authorities soon learned about the plot, and security men marched on the scene of the dinner. Col. Kaszar and his men then took the two generals captive and escaped to the town of Zarbatiyah on the Iraqi-Iranian border, apparently with the intention of crossing the border into Iran. There, they were intercepted

### His Counsel Cites Handicaps

### President, Too, Is Described As Confused on Watergate

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, July 1 (WP)—President Nixon—like most Americans—is deeply confused about the Watergate affair and uncertain about many of the facts in the celebrated case, according to J. Fred Buzhardt Jr., a special presidential counsel.

In a lengthy telephone interview, Mr. Buzhardt, who is handling Watergate matters for the President, said: "I'm sure the President doesn't know a lot about this. Most people are confused to the device. What makes anyone think he's in a different position?"

Mr. Buzhardt also expressed confusion about the case, saying that he does not know which one, if any, of the President's former aides to believe. "I'm not sure what I believe beyond the innocence of the President," he said.

He said the White House is severely handicapped in trying to obtain the facts in the case. "I feel like I've got my hands tied behind me... It looks like

After I call anyone" of the attorneys for the former White House aides who are under investigation in the case.

Uncertainty on Response

Mr. Buzhardt also said the President has not decided whether to publicly answer allegations made last week by former presidential counsel John W. Dean 3d, who testified before the Senate Watergate committee that Mr. Nixon was involved in the cover-up.

"I don't know if the President is going to answer Dean," he said. "I have mixed emotions about what to recommend. There are various forums... I'm not sure if we want to put the President in a position to answer a confessed felon."

While accusing the President and top former White House aides H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman of involvement in the cover-up, Mr. Dean also confessed that he himself played (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

### 9 Killed, 78 Hurt In Soviet Airliner Crash at Amman

BEIRUT, July 1 (NYT)—A Soviet airliner crashed at Amman airport yesterday killing nine persons and injuring 78. The aircraft, Tu-134 with 77 passengers and seven crew members on board, failed to take off, overshot the runway and hit a home.

The plane was bound for Moscow with stops in Beirut and Yerevan, in Soviet Armenia.

Jordanian officials said today that the Armenian co-pilot of the airliner was one of two persons killed on board the plane. The seven others who died were Jordanians killed on the ground, they said, including four children.

Twenty of the injured were hospitalized while the rest were treated after minor injuries were treated. One of the hospitalized persons, crew member Grant Karkarian, died of injuries.

Two members of the Jordanian royal family were among the passengers. They were Princess Dina, 42, the first wife of King Hussein, and Abdel Hamid Sharaf, a cousin of the king and Jordan's ambassador to the United Nations.



RARE VIEW—Carol Scherrer, an anthropologist from the University of Virginia, watches the total eclipse of the sun with Samburu tribesmen in village near Nairobi, Kenya.







## 3 Key Bills Are Approved

## Nixon Signs Aug. 15 'War' Cutoff

By Spencer Rich  
and Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI).—President Nixon today signed a package of compromise bills cutting off Indochina war funds after Aug. 15, raising Social Security benefits by 5.8 percent one year from now and continuing the government's spending and debt authority until the fall.

Congress had sent the bills to the President yesterday and then began its Independence Day recess, which will run for a week.

A Social Security measure to which the administration had objected on cost grounds was one of the three bills signed by the President.

In San Clemente, Calif., President Nixon yesterday expressed

satisfaction with Congress for approving the compromise legislation.

Malvin R. Laird, the top domestic counselor to the President, said that "the President is very pleased with the cooperative spirit of Congress in facing up to these very important problems in the last week."

"We have come a long way," Mr. Laird said, apparently referring both to the action by Congress and to the new spirit of compromise that exists in the White House.

## Working Intensely

White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said that the President had been working intensely on the compromise proposals on both the supplemental

appropriation measure with the Indochina resolution and the debt-ceiling bill with the Social Security increase.

House-Senate conferees reduced the financial impact of the Social Security measure yesterday morning by agreeing to postpone several benefit provisions by six months as compared with earlier versions of the bill. As a result, said, Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz had informed them he would recommend that the President sign the Social Security boost.

Although some House and Senate doves remained skeptical and unhappy, there was a general air of goodwill after Friday's agreement between President Nixon and Congress to cut off all funds for U.S. combat in Indochina after Aug. 15.

As part of the compromise, the President pledged through House and Senate spokesmen to come back to Congress to try to get permission if he wished to engage in any bombing or other Indochina combat after that date.

## 3 Key Bills

The agreement on the war was quickly written into binding legislative language in several appropriations bills, and at the same time, it unlocked for final action several bills which had been tied up in the impasse over the war funds. Yesterday, three key bills were cleared for the President by both chambers, permitting the government to continue its debt and spending with the start of the new fiscal year, which began today, and allowing Congress to go home for a recess.

The House, by a 298-to-75 roll-call vote, and the Senate, by voice vote, passed an emergency financing resolution permitting government agencies to continue spending operations until Sept. 30. No regular appropriations bills for the new fiscal year have been sent to the President yet, so without the emergency financing resolution, all agencies would have been out of money today, the start of the new fiscal year.

As a key provision of the financing resolution, the bill contains an administration-accepted spending cap for the fiscal year ending in 1974, which began today, and allowing Congress to go home for a recess.

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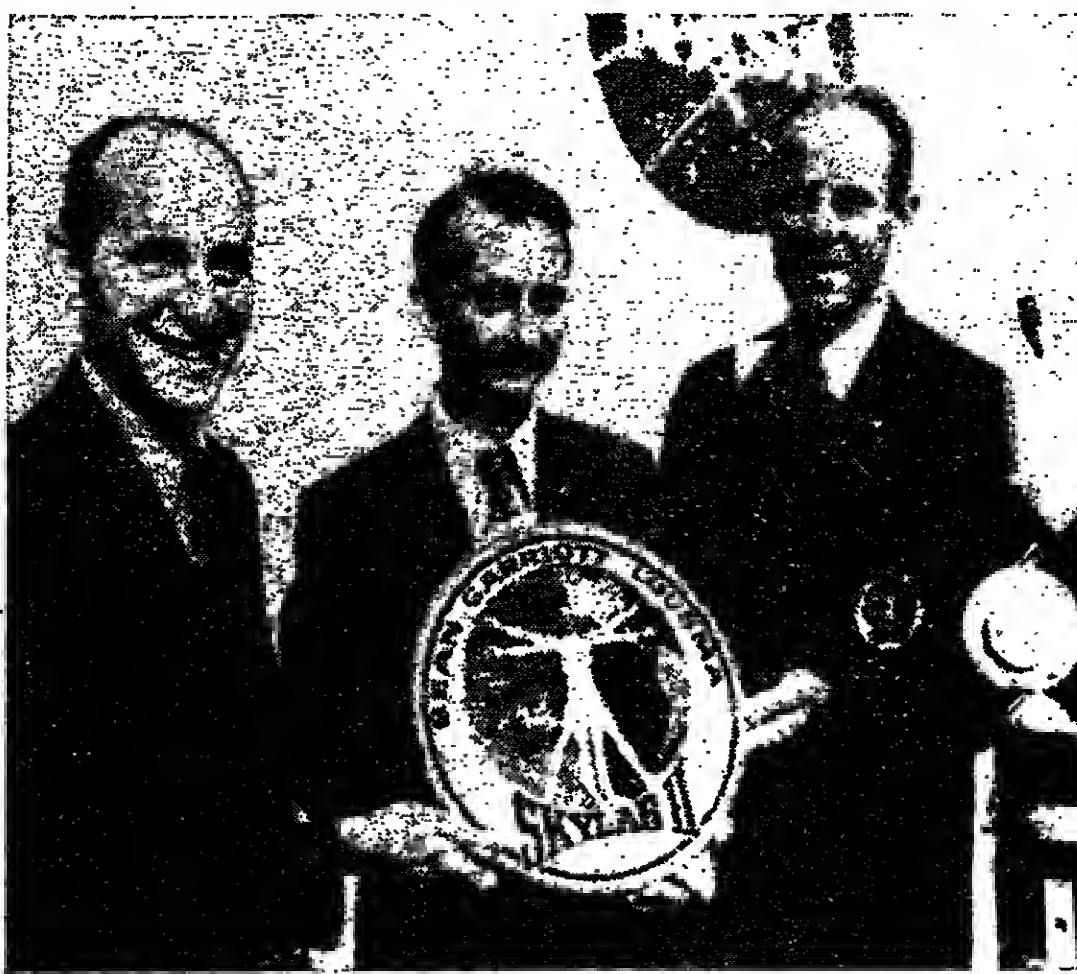
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SKYLAB-2 CREW—The astronauts for the Skylab-2 flight starting July 27 show the insignia for their planned 56-day mission. From left, Comdr. Alan L. Bean, Owen K. Garriott and Jack R. Lousma. Each of the men had a hand in designing the shield.

## Heavy Floods Hit Northeast U.S., 9 Killed

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP).—The governors of Vermont and New Hampshire called up the National Guard yesterday as heavy weekend rains caused severe flooding in their states. Scattered flooding was reported throughout the Northeast.

At least five persons were dead in the two states and three were missing and presumed drowned in bordering Massachusetts. One death was reported in New York and three in Pennsylvania, where floods were subsiding.

Thirty-six hours of heavy rain on Vermont's Green Mountains washed into the state's rivers and streams, causing major flooding in the central, eastern and southern portions of the state. New Hampshire reported similar conditions.

Vermont's Gov. Thomas P. Salmon said that damage would be in the millions and called it a "profound disaster." He proclaimed the state a disaster area and called on the National Guard.

New Hampshire's Gov. Meldrim Thomson Jr. proclaimed a state of civil defense emergency and ordered the National Guard to stand by to evacuate Keene, a town of about 20,000 persons.

Gov. Salmon's office said that its greatest concern was for White River Junction on the Connecticut River. The National Weather Service forecast the second highest flood level on record in the White River Junction area.

Earlier, the service's River Forecast Center at Hartford, Conn., issued a flood warning for the Connecticut River in Vermont. New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut. This river is the largest in the New England region.

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## Skylab Crew Disperses Worries On Long-Term Space Effects

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

HOUSTON, July 1 (UPI).—A person living in space can develop a sense of glowing health and well-being the first American doctor to go there says.

For years there have been worries about possible serious ill-effects from long-term weightlessness. While the possibility still cannot be ruled out, the astronauts of Skylab-1 dispelled some of the fears by striding briskly into an auditorium at Johnson Space Center here Friday—one week and one hour after their return to earth from their record 28 days in orbit.

In remarks at their first post-flight press conference, the three men dispelled the worries even further. Dr. Joseph P. Kerwin said he could detect no degradation of the crew's condition during their flight and said his subjective impression after the experience was that there is no necessary need for a stay in space. He predicted that even a two-year mission to Mars would be tolerable provided the crew's exercise and social needs were met.

"In flight, it was a continuous and pleasant surprise to me to find out how easy it was," he said.

A "Positive Glow"

When he awoke on the morning of the sixth or seventh day, said Dr. Kerwin, who is a commander in the Navy, he had a sensation of being in excellent health. He described this as "a positive glow of health" a person feels after a pleasant physical workout.

Provided the space traveler continues to respond well to exercise, maintain that appetite and his general feeling of well-being, missions should be able to go on indefinitely, he said.

Dr. Kerwin said the adaptation to the weightlessness of the space station's environment does exist a price that has to be paid in re-adaptation to earth's gravity after return. In the case of the Skylab crew, most of the re-adaptation seemed to be already accomplished.

Capt. Charles Conrad Jr. of the Navy, the mission commander, said his limbs felt heavy for a time after returning to earth and he found himself walking in a shuffle unless he made a conscious effort to pick up his feet.

But two days after their landing, he, Dr. Kerwin and Comdr. Paul J. Weitz, also of the Navy, were all sufficiently re-adapted so that they could do a full day's work.

Part of the reason for concern over the long-term effects of spaceflight was the fact that Russian cosmonauts were surprisingly slow to recover from an 18-day mission a few years ago.

Capt. Conrad said that part of this may have resulted from the fact that their spacecraft was smaller and, therefore, less comfortable and afforded less opportunity for exercise. Skylab has been called a roomy as a three-bedroom house.

Had they spent 28 days in the Apollo command module, Capt. Conrad said, it would probably have been necessary to carry them out of the spacecraft after splashdown. As it was, they walked.

Former cadets have told newsmen that they entered the camp with laundry bags over their heads, were made to squat on their haunches for hours at a time, interrogated frequently and slapped with open hands or switched with tree branches and sticks. They were placed in tiny isolation boxes, in which they could neither stand nor lie down, but only crouch in positions which afforded brief sleep.

In a copyrighted article Thursday, the Rocky Mountain News in Denver quoted former cadets and physicians as saying water was poured over the cloth-bound

faces of some cadet prisoners to simulate a "water torture" technique, and that stripped cadets were splashed with ice water or made to sit nude in barrels filled with ice and water. Academy spokesmen denied using water torture techniques.

Critics of the program said that 18 or 19-year-old cadets usually only one year out of high school and only a few weeks past a difficult and demanding freshman year, were not yet mature enough for the training. They suggested it might be better programmed into post-graduate training. Survival training is already a part of pilot programs.

Rep. Les Aspin, D. Wis., said that providing public money for a new POW camp would be a "ghoulish expenditure."

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## Rigorous Enforcement Pledged

## Nixon Vows to Keep Freeze On Prices Short as Possible

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 1 (UPI).—With complaints rising over the price freeze, President Nixon said today he would keep it as short as possible but administer it in a rigorous way while it lasts.

He also said in a radio address from his office here that while he very much needs power to control farm exports he is confident that farm export controls will be "only temporary" as production increases.

Higher production on the farm also will provide eventual relief from rising food prices, Mr. Nixon said.

A freeze on prices "is bound to create certain inequities," he acknowledged in the address.

When Mr. Nixon imposed the across-the-board price freeze 18 days ago, he promised that it would last no longer than 60 days while the administration formulates a Phase-4 program. He gave no hint today of when the new program would be ready.

"We want to make sure that the freeze is not administered in such a way as to be counter-productive, while recognizing that to be successful it must be rigorous," he said.

Thousands of Complaints

The administration is receiving complaints from thousands of businessmen that the freeze has caused price rollbacks in many instances and has stymied their efforts to make contracts for new business.

Mr. Nixon referred to the reports that some broiler producers are killing baby chicks because they cannot afford the high feed prices. The Cost of Living Council is "taking a hard look" at problems like that, he said. But he maintained that the freeze is essential to prepare for the next phase of economic control.

The freeze provides time for consultations with business, labor and consumer groups in designing Phase-4, he said. He promised that the next phase would be "comprehensive and realistic," would command support necessary to make it a success and "provide a basis for returning to free markets."

Government officials have been holding intensive consultations with a variety of interested groups. John Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, is to meet in San Francisco tomorrow with executives of the food, paper, electronics and other industries, the President said.

Price Checks Going On

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tion to determine whether their price increases since January can be justified.

If they cannot be justified, the government will "roll back their prices," the President said. More than a thousand gas stations already have had their prices cut back, he said.

The President said he particularly needed legislation to impose temporary controls on the export of farm products. With the authority he already has, he stopped the exports of soybeans and prices of soybean products have already dropped, he said.

"I am confident that the need for export controls on agricultural products will also be only temporary," Mr. Nixon said. "When this year's crops become available in the fall, we expect to be able to restore international access to these products."

U.S. Farmers Get 6% Boost In June Prices

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—The prices that farmers get for raw products soared 6 percent in June and averaged 38 percent more than a year earlier, the Agriculture Department says.

Its report was for the month ended June 15. Prices of most raw agricultural products were not covered by the freeze announced by President Nixon on June 13.

Officials said higher prices for soybeans, corn, hogs, potatoes, wheat and eggs contributed most to the increase.

In May, the index increased by 4 percent. The index had declined 1.5 percent in April, the first drop in the year.

Record for June

Soybeans, put under an export embargo by the administration on Wednesday, averaged a record \$10 a bushel in June, compared with \$8.27 in May and \$3.32 a year ago.

Livestock prices generally rose 3 percent in June. That put the department's meat-animal index for cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs 33 percent above a year earlier.

Hogs averaged \$37.20 per 100 pounds, compared with \$36.50 in May and \$25.60 a year earlier. The record high was set in March at \$38.20 a hundredweight.

Beef cattle averaged a record \$43.80 per 100 pounds of live-weight, up from \$43.50 in May and the previous high of \$43.00 last March. In June last year, cattle were \$44.50 a hundredweight.

Eggs rose to 56.6 cents a dozen at the farm, up from 46 cents in May and 37.7 cents a year earlier. Live broiler chickens brought 24.5 cents a pound, compared with 23.8 cents in May and 14.4 cents a year earlier.

The index average for all farm products was 72 percent more than in 1967, a year used as a base. In May, the index was 65 percent above the base and in June last year, it was 25 percent higher.

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## The Constitution Is Sustained

The constitutional crisis posed by President Nixon's veto of a bill containing a cut-off of funds for further military operations in Southeast Asia has been resolved. It is called a compromise, because a cut-off date has been fixed six weeks hence, instead of the withholding of funds becoming immediately applicable. But the principle has not been compromised. As one hawkish congressman said to the doves: "You won. You won. This is the President going the whole way to agree with Congress."

Perhaps Mr. Nixon did not go quite the whole way, but he certainly went far enough along the road to make it perfectly clear to posterity that the congressional power of the purse is, and of right should be, superior to the presidential power as commander-in-chief.

What the effect will be in Southeast Asia is less easy to assess. South Vietnam complains that the American ability to use force to insure the truce has been obliterated—which is true enough. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, bravely and valiantly defying the bombs from a mountain retreat a continent away from his embattled Cambodia, rules out negotiation. But how he can influence events is uncertain, he may be as irrelevant as Bao Dai. In any case, Congress has said that American military intervention in Indochina will cease as of August 15; the President agrees, and that is a very important fact in American constitutional development.

Another aspect of the contest between the White House and Capitol Hill—the impoundment of funds which the President believes would add to inflation—is also in the process of resolution. Here the judiciary is playing a significant part in asserting that Congress must have a decisive voice in determining not just what amounts can be appropriated, but how and when they should be spent. Here, too, however, the President is making—under extreme pressure—important concessions.

There remains the matter of the degree and manner of the President's accountability to Congress in the Watergate investigation. John Dean, so to speak, laid a foundation on the President's doorstep. Can its parentage be established at law short of a presidential appearance before the Senate committee or, ultimately, by impeachment proceedings? Perhaps the testimony before the committee after its recess will determine that; perhaps it will never be clarified to everyone's content.

Be that as it may, two extremely fundamental constitutional questions have been, or soon may be, resolved. The President's powers have been demonstrated to have definite limits. Doubtless these questions would never have arisen had not Mr. Nixon drawn extravagant conclusions from his victory in November; doubtless the struggle would have been fiercer had not the Watergate revelations weakened him so seriously. It is too much to say of him, as Marc Antony did of Caesar, that yesterday the word of Nixon might have stood against the world, while now there is none so poor to do him reverence. Leonid Brezhnev, for one, cherishes Nixon's word. But in Congress—where is there a Nixon party? Very few in the legislature seem anxious to press toward final conclusions with the President; most appear quite willing to cooperate, within broad boundaries. But the President cannot overstep those boundaries—and that is the lesson of the past few weeks.

## A Coup Aborted...

The prompt crushing by loyalist forces of an armored regiment's rebellion against President Allende in Chile is a cause for great relief. Chile has drifted into difficult and dangerous times under Dr. Allende's Marxist-dominated government, but a military takeover would only make things worse, raising prospects of civil war in addition to destroying one of the few remaining democratic systems in Latin America.

If the rebels imagined that their attack on the presidential palace in Santiago would either bring immediate surrender of the national police guards or touch off a general revolt of other military units against the government, disillusionment was quick. They were soon confronted by superior numbers of loyal troops and driven completely from the downtown area.

Quite apart from the attack on the palace, however, it is evident that the armed forces are in a state of turbulence. The army announced a few days ago that it had "totally aborted" a "barracks revolt" in the Santiago garrison against its commanding officers.

The incident followed what the government claimed was an attempt to assassinate General Carlos Prats, the army commander.

For their part, the extremists in Dr. Allende's Popular Unity camp would be mistaken to interpret the loyalty demonstrated by the bulk of the armed forces as giving the government a green light to plunge ahead with ventures of dubious legality. What the army did in this crisis was simply to carry out its constitutional obligations, as General Prats has often warned both the government and its enemies that it would do.

The loyal opposition, especially the Christian Democrats, will be as relieved as Dr. Allende himself at the failure of the coup. Dr. Allende ought to take advantage of the general relief by inviting his opponents into constructive dialogue about how best to turn Chile away from polarization and confrontation. With representative government now destroyed in Uruguay, the preservation of democracy in Chile has become even more imperative.

## ...But a Democracy Dead

Destruction of representative democracy in Uruguay was not unexpected but the shock is still great. President Juan M. Bordaberry had government only on sufferance of the armed forces since he bowed to their ultimatum last February to dismiss his defense minister, bring generals into his cabinet and set up a national security council to wield much of the executive power.

When the Congress refused a comparably docile role, rejecting the military's demand that it impeach a left-wing senator or lift his immunity to arrest, a showdown became inevitable. Mr. Bordaberry has now given in again to the military, dissolved the Congress, instituted censorship, placed the armed forces on the alert and announced his intention to govern by decree.

The President must realize what a hostage to fortune he gave when he ordered the armed forces to take over from an ineffective police the job of destroying the Tupamaro urban guerrillas. Employing harsh tactics,

the military leaders carried out their assignment with dispatch, but then showed great reluctance to return to the barracks.

During their anti-Tupamaro drive they had taken a close look at the bureaucratic inefficiency and high-level corruption that had helped spawn the guerrilla movement. They now demanded a role in bringing about sweeping reforms, employing a socialist-nationalist rhetoric reminiscent of Peru's junta or the Peronists in Argentina. But they kept up their pursuit of alleged Tupamaro backers.

For many years, tiny Uruguay maintained the purest and most durable democracy in South America, a shining example especially to its large neighbors, Argentina and Brazil. Many elements in the Uruguayan society bear responsibility for the disintegration of that democracy, but its demise is a tragedy whose effects will be felt throughout Latin America.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### End of a Democracy?

Do latest developments in Uruguay mean the end of this "model democracy," the downfall of the "Switzerland of South America"? One thing is certain: They mean a farewell to slogans, to fair-sounding words which have long blinded the view of locals and outsiders alike to that country's altered reality.

After decades as a politically and economically flourishing democracy, and some years of economic decline which led to an undermining of its democratic principles, Uruguay has now joined the ranks of those

Latin American developing countries in need of a reform. But at its head stands a man whose background as a large landowner has not given him an understanding of the need for structural changes. And he is supported by, if not actually the mouthpiece of, military leaders who are by no means agreed among themselves about the way the country is to go in future. President Bordaberry probably belongs to the conservative (also known as the "Brazilian") faction, rather than to the reputedly reform-oriented ("Peruvian") group.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 2, 1898

NEW YORK—At last the battle of Santiago, Cuba, has begun. Thirty-five years ago today, the battle of Gettysburg was fought, it raged for three days and resulted in the glorious victory celebrated on July 4. Whereas, in those days gone by, the country had to wait three days before it received the news of Gettysburg, today, in modern times, there is a direct line running from the American general on the field to the White House, and the news, any news, will be instantly known.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 2, 1923

NEW YORK—Reports from various stations indicate that at least 15,000 immigrants arrived in the United States yesterday. While the hordes which have dashed in from across the Atlantic, from Canada, and Mexico and virtually every port of entry during the past few days make it vain to check up, it is still reckoned that the July quota is already about exhausted and will be filled several times before those now on their way can reach America. More than 2,000 people were processed at Ellis Island alone.



## Long-Range Hope in Ireland

By C. L. Sulzberger

DUBLIN.—At no point in the past five years (since the latest North Ireland troubles erupted) "has public sympathy for the IRA been as low as it is in the public mind as hostility toward it among the vast majority been so intense."

"And our impressions are also that in Northern Ireland support for the IRA and the violent campaign is now at its lowest ebb also and the will for peace in both communities" (Ulster's Protestants and Catholics) "is stronger at any time since killing began in 1959."

"This doesn't mean the IRA is immensely vulnerable to urban guerrilla activities of even a small minority nowadays. But it is a very small minority indeed."

#### Calm May Come

With these words Dr. Garret Fitzgerald, the volatile and exceedingly intelligent foreign minister of the new Dublin government, expressed what I have found to be widespread hope in this republic, that the situation in the North may now be calmed and an All-Ireland Council formed to tentatively explore means of drawing the partitioned island closer together.

A change in atmosphere has accompanied the change in the South Irish government, the retirement of President Eamon de Valera and his replacement by the Protestant, Eoin Chumney, and London's fresh determination, supported by all British parties, to restore North Ireland's political life with guaranteed Catholic representation in its provincial government. Following Ulster's elections, attempts will now be made to evolve an executive from the new legislature.

Only last year Dublin mobs, urged on by IRA supporters, burned the British Embassy here. Now one hears in all quarters that relations with London are excellent and it is conceded the British would like to get out of bloody Ulster as soon as they feel orderly self-government is on its way.

Moreover, there is appreciation of the difficulties facing Britain's troops, battered by snipers and bombers in the North. One is told: "Our greatest fear is they might withdraw too soon the way they did in Palestine. The British Army is the best force we could hope for. In Ulster, UN blue berets would never be voted and couldn't do the job."

#### Another 'Palestine'

But there is fear that London, fed up with spending money and lives, might get out of Ulster before the road to stability opens. The argument is that, were this to happen, the Protestant majority would issue a unilateral declaration of independence and create another "Palestine situation."

Those who foresee this predict that such a Protestant-dominated state would expel all Catholics, deliberately shrink its frontiers, and create a "Suez Canal barrier" dividing Ireland permanently along the waterways of the Bann River, Lough Neagh and the canal running south from that lake to Newry. Then a permanent sectarian conflict would result like that in partitioned Palestine.

Against such gloomy conjectures the British are now seen as the only possible safeguard until the

Irish people reach their senses. There is consequent irritation with American politicians who view this island's trouble against an outdated Abbey Theatre backdrop of Britain against Ireland.

One U.S. representative recently was startled when Dublin officials asked him to help curb financial and arms contributions from his district which were filtering to the IRA and there is special dismay with Sen. Edward Kennedy because of his particular prominence.

#### Kennedy Criticized

Influential people complain that most South Irishmen are as irked as North Irishmen with the views Kennedy has advertised on this emotional problem. They criticize him for "insensitivity to reality which isn't, as he seems to think, polarized into Dublin versus London. He appears more interested

in the Irish-American voters than the Irish."

The psychological mood here has altered for the better. It is felt that if only short-term explosions can be avoided, the long-term prospects of harmonious settlement have been enhanced by membership in the European Common Market of both parts of Ireland. This is already leveling out differences between them in living standards and adjusting economic gaps.

Moreover, it is hoped the European community can supervise regional development in poor border regions linking the two Irelands, a project that may ultimately be taken over by an All-Ireland Council. But this is all for the day-after-tomorrow. Today and tomorrow the need is for tolerance among the Irish, both Protestant and Catholic, patience among the English, and silence among American politicians.

## Pride and Drought in West Africa

By Stanley Meisler

NAIROBI, Kenya.—Pride did not create the great drought of West Africa, but pride aggravated the disaster and has slowed down outside attempts to alleviate it.

By all accounts, the Sahel—as the French call the lands on the southern rim of the Sahara Desert—is suffering under one of nature's worst calamities.

After years of drought, rivers and lakes are receding, the parched land is cracking, the earth is pushing forth only nibbles of dry grass, the cattle are dying, old people and children are starving, tribes are abandoning their villages and trekking south, disease is rampant.

In a sense, the Sahara Desert may be moving southward and, as it does, thousands may die.

#### Beds of Mud

The U.S. Agency for International Development, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and other agencies are rushing food into the area but the relief may come too late for many people. Some rain has begun to fall now and is turning the primitive roads of the Sahel into impassable beds of mud. This could trap the relief food in the towns, keeping it away from those who need it most.

It is obvious that the cry of alarm has come very late.

The countries that make up the disaster area—Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad—have had drought since 1968. By the end of last September it was clear that the rains had failed again and that a disaster might be pending.

Yet it was not until now that the six countries swallowed their pride and joined together to appeal for outside help.

At the summit conference of the Organization of African Unity in May, the subject was hardly mentioned. While the terrible disaster gripped the Sahel, African leaders spent their rhetoric on more remote issues like white control of southern Africa and Israeli occupation of Arab land.

Hurt pride also is evidently hampering relief operations in the Sahel. According to reports from

there, African bureaucrats, upset about losing control of relief in their own countries, are trying to reassert that control by entangling relief workers in bureaucratic restrictions.

In their reaction to the drought, African governments are behaving the way they usually do when faced with their own economic problems.

#### Seems Shameful

African governments do not like to talk about their poverty. It somehow seems shameful to them. They believe it exposes their weakness to a hostile, white-dominated developed world.

There have been innumerable examples of this self-defeating pride in the last few years. Even today, while relief agencies fret about the Sahel, Ethiopia has successfully kept news of its own drought from the rest of the world.

Even during the Nigerian civil war, the Nigerians at first tried to hide their malnourished and starving babies from news correspondents. They believed it would expose the weakness of Biafra.

Africa's need to hide its poverty comes from the deep feeling of inferiority that pervades all Africa's relations with the rest of the world. Africans know that just a few years ago many influential whites in Europe and America looked on them as savages incapable of governing themselves. That, after all, was the rationale for colonialism.

Now, after more than a decade of independence, Africans believe that many whites still look on them the same way they did during colonial days. To make matters worse, the colonialists in- uctuated their own attitude about the inferiority of blacks into the blacks.

The feeling still lingers in many blacks and helps explain the great lack of confidence that many African bureaucrats show.

#### World's Poorest

As a result, African officials have a chip on their shoulder about slights and imagined slights. When an official or an American journalist says they are poor, an African may immediately feel

## A Modern Day Congress of Vienna

By James Goldborough

HELSINKI—Thoughts of the Congress of Vienna 159 years ago are aroused as foreign ministers from 35 nations gather here for the extraordinary Conference on European Security and Cooperation opening tomorrow (Tuesday).

The 35 nations will begin consultations on what the Soviet Union regards, rightly or wrongly, as the peace conference tying up the ends of World War II (just as the Congress of Vienna did the tying after Napoleon's defeat). The Russians know what they are after in Helsinki; that they will have to make a few concessions to get it was apparent from the opening of this preliminary conference seven months ago.

But this is not, in Western eyes, the peace conference definitively ending World War II. The West always has refused such a conference and peace treaty on the grounds that peace treaties generally leave somebody unsatisfied. Western thought, contrary to Soviet, stresses that this conference does not preclude peaceful evolution, such as on German matters.

One may ask whether the West has not made a monumental blunder in coming here. This conference is certain to lead to formal international acceptance of a Communist regime in East Germany, approval of the division of Germany and recognition of the Soviet domination of East Europe. And it is possible to argue, as many do, that once Moscow gets all that in writing it will show itself far less amenable to compromise and negotiation than over the past two years. For these pessimistic thinkers, 1973, far from being the "year of Europe," as Kissinger has called it, will go down as the "year of the Soviet Union." It has been a great year for Soviet diplomacy, and the security conference hasn't even started yet.

Such pessimism can actually be drawn from the experience of Europe after the Congress of Vienna. Didn't Alexander, before he lost his senses completely, threaten with his troops, toy with crazy disarmament schemes, even propose, along with Metternich (despite the latter's secret treaty with the French and English, a kind of the 19th-century Brezhnev doctrine that would have brought Russian noses into the affairs of any country that dared tamper with the Vienna accords?

#### Western Fears

So Western fears are very real today. How permanent will the détente be once Moscow will achieve what it wants here? How much does Moscow really seek permanent commerce with the West? How much of the present mood is only of a temporary nature, designed to get this conference over and settle the German question? Then the Russians can revert to previous policy, based on diplomatic crisis management, and creation of a kind of controlled tension throughout the world.

If it had been this conference or nothing, the West almost certainly would not have come. With the exception of France, which at the time was courting Moscow, none of the major Western allies was enthusiastic about Helsinki and they all recognized the dangers. If they are here it is because they agreed this was a price to pay—to obtain a Big Four Berlin agreement, to win Soviet acceptance to negotiate force reductions (beginning Oct. 30 in Vienna) and to test the Russians, to find out how far they really would go along the path to détente.

#### Week's Work

The 35 nations are here to negotiate the future of Europe. This week will be spent drawing up mandates for the working commission which will begin the detailed work for negotiations tomorrow. September in Geneva. These mandates will be prepared in three broad areas: political principles; economic, scientific and technological cooperation, and human exchanges.

The key for the Soviet Union, if it was not simply getting everybody here, is the first area: political principles. It is here that all the jargon so common to Communists, Socialists and other nations, inviolability of frontiers, noninterference in the affairs of others, no pressures to be used on sovereign nations, and so on. These kinds of agreements have existed between Communist nations for years and were not enough to prevent the invasion of Prague five years ago.

Perhaps with Prague in mind, the Western allies have asked that "confidence-building measures" be put in this area, including advance notice of troop movements.

It is in this area that the Russians will gain international recognition of the division of Germany, though the West Germans will obtain a clause that does not rule out the "peaceful" modification of existing frontiers.

It is in the second and third areas—or baskets as they are known here—that the West hopes to achieve enough to make the conference worthwhile. Western negotiators will be aiming for a series of specific, detailed agreements whose aim is to break down barriers between East and West, open up the closed markets and economies of the Communist countries and create a kind of interpenetration of men and ideas.

It is in this area that the Communists sense the greatest danger, for there is the question of how much communism can be liberalized before it ceases to be communism.

The West will be aiming at the concrete: Freedom of travel; exchange of ideas and information through books, newspapers and broadcasts; greater rights for business operations and arbitration in case of dispute; cultural and language exchanges; an end to radio jamming; an end to visa restrictions, emigration restrictions and so on. Certainly the sad cases of the Berlin wall and the East German death zone must be brought up in this context, for it would be sheer hypocrisy to ignore them. But how far will the Communists be willing to go?

#### A Test

The Soviet Union hopes to wrap up the Geneva commission phase of the conference quickly, ending it before Oct. 30, the day the Vienna talks on force reductions are to begin. The West, on the other hand, wants to take all the time necessary during the commission stage to make sure nothing is lost in a last-minute rush to deadline. The West also is determined that the commission phase not end before Oct. 30 so that the Russian attitude in entering serious talks in Vienna can be tested before final commission work on this conference is completed.

Around December, if everything has gone well, the 35 nations should be ready to top it all off with a mammoth summit meeting, as Nixon and Brezhnev suggested in their communiqué last week. The Russians would even like to hold the summit in Paris, giving it all the glitter of the balls and concerts of Vienna 159 years ago.

If such a summit is held it will be one of the greatest international meetings ever, dwarfing by far Vienna, where the whole show was run by five countries, with three more looking on. Such a spectacle would certainly serve Soviet interests, with nations from the size of the United States and Soviet Union down to Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino and the Vatican. Even the Pope could be invited. Alexander himself didn't arrange for that.



Obituaries

Layden of Notre Dame's Four Horsemen

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP)—Elmer Layden, 70, immortalized as one of the "Four Horsemen" of Notre Dame football fame, died here tonight.

He was the second member of the famed backfield of the 1924 Notre Dame football team to die. The surviving are Don Miller, Jim Crowley, Harry Stuhldreher, the quarterback, died on Jan. 26, 1968.

Mr. Layden had been a patient at Northwestern University Hospital here since June 3. The hospital listed his death as being from unknown causes and said an autopsy was planned.

Although he never weighed more than 150 pounds in his playing days, Mr. Layden was the plugging fullback in the 1924 Irish backfield of 1924. He was chosen on the Walter Camp All-America squad that year. The 1924 team, coached by Knute Rockne, swept through the season undefeated, outscoring opponents by a margin of 258-44.

Named by Rice

The Four Horsemen received their nickname from a story by sportswriter Grantland Rice,



Elmer Layden

whose account of their 1924 victory over Army began: "Ordained against a blue gray October sky, the Four Horsemen rode again today." The game was played at the old Polo Grounds in New York and the Irish only won the contest by a 12-7 score although it's become part of the legend that the game was a rout.

After graduation, Mr. Layden played one year of pro football, then entered college coaching.

He became head football coach and athletic director at Notre Dame in 1933 and guided the Irish for seven seasons, compiling a 47-13-3 record.

He left Notre Dame following the 1940 season to become commissioner of the National Football League, a post he held through the war years. He resigned on Jan. 12, 1946, to enter private business.

Fernando Sacconi

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT)—Fernando Sacconi, 78, head of the violin department of Zenobert Wurlitzer, Inc., since 1950, died Tuesday at his Long Island home.

A violinmaker of international reputation, Mr. Sacconi was especially known for his repairs on the great violins made in the 17th and 18th centuries by the masters of Cremona. Chief among these was Antonio Stradivari and years ago it was said that of the 500 or so Stradivari instruments still in existence, some 300 had "passed through the hands" of Mr. Sacconi.

A native of Rome, Mr. Sacconi—whose full name was Simone Fernando Sacconi—came to the United States in 1934 and worked with the violin dealer Emil Hermann before going to the Wurlitzer company. He was involved in the craft of violinmaking almost all of his life.

Chang Shih-chao

HONG KONG, July 1 (Reuters)—Chang Shih-chao, 92, member of the Presidium of the Chinese National People's Congress and once Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teacher, died in Hong Kong today, the Chinese news agency said.

Mr. Chang arrived from Peking on May 26 amid rumors that he had been sent by the Chinese government to seek rapprochement with Taiwanese officials here.

Sir Harold Wernher

LONDON, England, July 1 (UPI)—Millionaire industrialist Sir Harold Wernher, 80, friend of Queen Elizabeth II and one of Britain's best known racehorse owners, died yesterday at his home here.

Sir Harold, president of Electrolux, Ltd., and a former chairman of the Plessey Electronics Co., also had an art collection reputedly worth £2 million at his home.

Alexander Brezhnevsky

MOSCOW, July 1 (NYT)—Alexander I. Brezhnevsky, 75, an important poet of the early Soviet period, is dead, it was reported in the Soviet press on Thursday.

Mr. Brezhnevsky was one of the leading proletarian poets in the 1920s. He virtually became a Soviet poet laureate during that period.

Nedim Abut

GENEVA, July 1 (UPI)—Nedim Abut, 64, deputy secretary-general of the League of Red Cross Societies, died in Lagan on June 24.

Mr. Abut was appointed under secretary-general of the League in January, 1962, then deputy secretary-general in December, 1966. Mr. Abut carried out many missions in different parts of the world, including West Africa, North Africa and the Middle East.

Uruguay Troops Break Up Strike

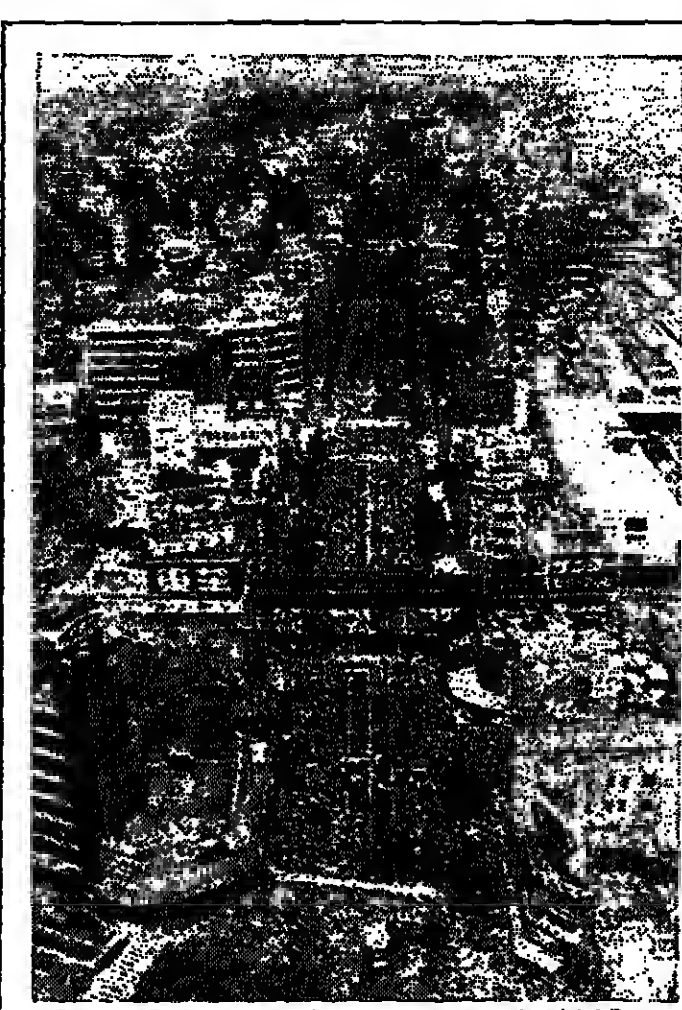
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 1 (UPI)—Army troops broke up a strike by 800 factory workers today, the latest move in the government's step-by-step campaign to crush protest against the end of democratic rule.

Authorities said the workers quietly abandoned the big Finsa rubber factory when soldiers armed with rifles and submachine guns took up battle stations around the plant and ordered strikers to surrender.

No arrests were reported in the Finsa factory take-over which followed military seizures of oil refineries to end fuel shortages.

The government has been battling labor protest throughout the country since Wednesday when President Juan Maria Bordaberry staged a coup dissolving Congress and giving the military a free hand to run the country.

The government warned bus drivers and railroad workers to return to work or face tough penalties. Newspaper and telephone workers also were still on strike.



PEDESTRIAN PARADISE—The Tokyo authorities have closed this three-mile-long street to all traffic on Sundays and holidays from noon to 6 p.m. It is part of a program begun several months ago for the benefit of the harassed pedestrian in the crowded city.

Allende's Position Bolstered After Chile Coup Is Crushed

By Jonathan Kandell

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 1 (NYT)—President Salvador Allende appeared to have greatly bolstered his political position in the aftermath of an abortive coup by part of an armed regiment.

The three-hour revolt Friday by fewer than 150 members of the 900-man 2d Armored Regiment, stationed in a suburb of the capital, left at least seven dead and 32 wounded—most of them civilians.

Rebel tanks and machine guns also heavily damaged 16 offices in the presidential palace and knocked down the huge metal door of the Defense Ministry.

Opposition political parties rejected today Mr. Allende's request for a nationwide 90-day martial law period in the aftermath of Friday's aborted military revolt, UPI reported.

Curfew in Capital

Calm was reported throughout the country, but a state of emergency remains in effect with the armed forces directly responsible for public order. In Santiago, a curfew will continue for an indefinite period.

Mr. Allende has also asked the opposition-controlled congress to grant his Marxist coalition government power to declare a "state of siege."

Even some of the more moderate members of the opposition compared the effects of the revolt to the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961, which followed repeated warnings by Fidel Castro that his government was being threatened and which strengthened his popular support. In a congratulatory message to Mr. Allende last night, the Cuban premier was quick to compare the episodes.

Mr. Allende—who has been under increasing attack from anti-Marxists who accused him of violations of the constitution in his attempts to socialize the country—was quick to characterize the crushing of the revolt as a victory for legality and constitutional norms.

Image Strengthened

"I know perfectly well that not all opponents have a pro-Fascist, coup-prone attitude," he told thousands of cheering supporters last night. "But others speak of democracy to hide and protect themselves and act in violation of the constitution."

The presence by his side of the chiefs of the three military services appeared to strengthen his image as an upholder of the constitution.

The abortive coup was led by Col. Roberto Souper, who was about to be arrested as the head of a barracks plot uncovered by army officials earlier in the week.

Mr. Allende had mistakenly identified a "Col. Ramirez" as the coup leader, but he later corrected himself and noted that Col. Ramirez was the loyal officer who took command of the 2d Armored

3 Guilty in Liberia Plot

MONROVIA, Liberia, July 1 (Reuters)—Three men convicted of plotting to kill Liberian President William Tolbert and overthrow the regime were sentenced Friday to be hanged. The three, Prince N.A. Browne, a former assistant defense minister, and Col. William Saydee and Col. Moses Kpandeh denied any knowledge of the alleged plot.

Italian Group Urges Rein on City Growth

Survey Shows Deaths Caused by Pollution

URBINO, Italy, July 1 (AP)—A survey presented yesterday at a conference on Italy's deteriorating environment listed more than a dozen industrialized areas where there is a "high risk" of contracting a pollution-caused ailment. The areas include Milan, Venice, Rome, Naples and Trieste.

One of the main factors for the current condition, it said, was the booming and unrestricted growth of the cities in the last 15 years.

The survey said that in 1968—the latest available data—deaths believed caused by pollution numbered 69,000. There were 655,000 cases of pollution-caused diseases that same year.

First Survey

The survey, the first of its kind carried out in Italy, said pollution was responsible for 31 percent of all breathing disorders and 10 percent of all heart ailments.

The conference, organized by Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, the state oil group, wants to warn Italians about their country's worsening environment and force public authorities to take steps to avoid a further deterioration by checking urban growth.

Peak levels of water, air and noise pollution as well as water shortages were registered in the areas where about half of the total Italian population lives and in which most industrial plants are located.

In the 38 metropolitan areas of the country, population rose to 26 million in 1971 from 19 million in 1961 and 14 million in 1951. In these areas, industrial and human wastes, the high concentration of automobiles and industrial vehicles and city heating systems caused many kinds of pollution.

The great urban concentrations even caused weather changes. It was determined that in the metropolitan areas the average temperature is higher than in the suburbs, rainfalls are more frequent, smog and fog thicker.

World Psychiatrists Bar Attack on Russia

OSLO, July 1 (Reuters)—Leading world psychiatrists last night backed away from condemning the use of psychiatry in combating dissidents in Russia.

The Ninth International Congress of Psychotherapy, which opened here last Monday, received more than a dozen appeals to condemn the Soviet practice of committing dissidents to mental hospitals.

Japanese Wool-Buying Spree Could Boost U.S. Suit Prices

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Wool clothing will be scarcer and may be more expensive this fall in the United States because of an unprecedented Japanese buying spree that has sent the price of raw wool soaring on world markets.

Manufacturers say they don't know whether they will be permitted under new price controls to pass on their increased costs. But John D. Gray, president of the Chicago-based Hart, Schaffner & Marx, said retail prices of wool suits should be \$10 to \$20 over a year ago.

A spokesman for high-fashion men's clothing Bill Blass said, "Fine Jersey wool from one manufacturer we buy from has gone from \$6 a yard to \$10.50 a yard. That's got to affect the price."

Up \$15.75 a Suit

About 3 1/2 yards of fabric are used in a suit, he said. That works out to an increase of \$15.75 in cost to the manufacturer for the wool in a suit.

Many major manufacturers, like men's clothing Stanley Blacker, have turned increasingly this year to synthetic fibers or synthetic-wool blends in an effort to keep prices down.

The real squeeze will come a year from this fall unless the price of wool, which was at a 30-year low two years ago, starts heading down again, American manufacturers say.

But that seems unlikely in the near future since the size of sheep herds was cut back where prices fell and this has not been adjusted yet, industry spokesmen said.

"Much of the wool for this year's fall collection was purchased 10 to 12 months ago at higher prices, but before they doubled this spring," Mr. Gray said.

Civil Servants Strike in Israel

JERUSALEM, July 1 (UPI)—Israel's 50,000 civil servants went on a 24-hour "warning" strike today, causing a shutdown of most of the government's services. Mail, telephone, customs and income tax services were affected. However, employees in civil aviation, security and those working in institutions handling mentally retarded and criminals were exempted from the strike.

The civil servants union wants the government to reopen wage negotiations in the wake of increases granted to engineers.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for 6,000 striking doctors expressed optimism today that the three-week-old walkout would end soon. They do for the Dassault Mercure, a middle-range, government-subsidized transport, which the report said needed 450 orders to break even.

For the European Airbus, the investigators said 360 planes would have to be sold for France to break even. Preliminary orders fall far short of this figure, as they do for the Dassault Mercure, a middle-range, government-subsidized transport, which the report said needed 450 orders to break even.

U.S. Lawyer's Clients: A Group With 100 Tons of Buried Gold

BOSTON, July 1 (AP)—P. Lee Bailey has confirmed that he is the attorney for a group seeking to make a profit on 100 tons of gold buried in New Mexico and that he called former Attorney General John N. Mitchell about the matter last spring.

Former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d brought up the subject during the Watergate hearings last Tuesday.

Mr. Dean testified that he attended a luncheon meeting with Mr. Mitchell and the then White House chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman. Mr. Dean quoted Mr. Mitchell as saying: "Bailey has a client who has an enormous amount of gold in his possession and would like to make an arrangement with the government

whereby the gold could be turned over to the government without the client being prosecuted for holding the gold."

Mr. Bailey denied on Friday that he was trying to work out a deal under which his clients would escape prosecution on federal statutes prohibiting the possession of gold.

He said that he called Mr. Mitchell because he is "an experienced lawyer who knew his way around the White House." Mr. Mitchell was in private practice at the time of the call, Mr. Bailey said.

Mr. Bailey said that the gold is in bars and in old Mexican Spanish and Indian coins and artifacts. He estimated the gold to be worth many millions.

Buried Since '30s

Mr. Bailey said that the gold has been buried since the 1930s. He said that he didn't know how his clients learned of it.

The Treasury Department said in Washington Friday that it analyzed a sample of metal furnished by Mr. Bailey and found it to be more than 99 percent gold.

At the current price of \$118 an ounce on the London market, the 292 bars would be worth about \$36.5 million.

In New Mexico, Mr. Bailey's statement revived a miner's tale of a fabulous golden treasure hidden in the rugged mountains near White Sands Missile Range.

M. E. (Doc) Noss of Hot Springs, now renamed Truth or Consequences, told of discovering a cave full of gold bars stacked like cords of firewood in 1937.

Many disbelieve Mr. Noss's story, but others thought he might have found the lost mine of Padre La Rue, a priest who was thought to have prospected somewhere around Victoria Peak, where Mr. Noss claimed he found the treasure.

Shot to Death

Mr. Noss was shot to death in 1949 while trying to relocate the cave, which he said was blocked off by a slide when he tried to blast out a bigger access route. His partner in the venture, Charley Ryan, was acquitted in a murder charge by a district court jury in Hot Springs.

Mr. Noss's widow, Ova, divorced him shortly before his death. She continued to work the site under a state mining claim until the Army took the land in a 1955 expansion of White Sands.

Mrs. Noss, who now lives in Clovis, N.M., continued to file claims with the state land office, asserting the Army had forced her from the site without due process of law.

A Bailey associate, Washington public relations man Wayne Smith, said there are two sets of people in the group Bailey represents. One is a small group who "stumbled" onto the gold and the other is a group of businessmen who contracted Mr. Bailey after the first group came to them, Mr. Smith said.

A Boston associate of Mr. Bailey's, John Johnson, said that none of the clients' names will be released until the case is settled or possible court action is taken.

Attorney Phil Koury of Kansas City filed a document in behalf of the Noss family with the state land office in Santa Fe Friday asserting that any treasure Mr. Bailey's clients may have found would have to be part of Mr. Noss's claim.

Reports of both the contents and value of Mr. Noss's find have varied over the years. Mr. Koury said Friday that the trove contained 15,000 gold bars, plus bags of old Spanish coins and artifacts from the Spanish colonial period in New Mexico. He said that the total value of the treasure was more than \$500 million.

China A-Tests May Go to World Court

MELBOURNE, July 1 (Reuters).—The Australian government will consider taking China to the International Court over its nuclear testing program, Deputy Prime Minister Lance Barnard said tonight.

Speaking on television, Mr. Barnard, who is also defense minister, said he believed that the action would be taken "particularly if there is any indication that there will be further testing."

He said that an Australian protest to China over its nuclear test last week was as strong as it could be "under the circumstances" but he did not believe that Australian Ambassador Stephen Fitzgerald should be recalled from Peking at this stage.

"At the moment, of course, the difference between this one and the difficulty we have had with the French government is that we have been successful, together with the New Zealand government, in obtaining an injunction from the International Court of Justice," he said.

Bob Hawke, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, said here that, following economic pressure on French exports, he expected the French government to abandon atmospheric nuclear testing after its pending series in the South Pacific.

He said the ACTU also was opposed to the test carried out by China last Wednesday in the Lop Nor region of Sinkiang, China.

China Understands

TOKYO, July 1 (UPI)—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai said yesterday that he fully understood the Japanese government's position in lodging a protest against China's latest nuclear test, a Japanese news agency report from Peking said today.

Mr. Chou made the remark when he met Japanese Ambassador Hasegawa Gensu after visiting an exhibition of Japanese automation equipment being held in Peking, Kyodo news agency said.

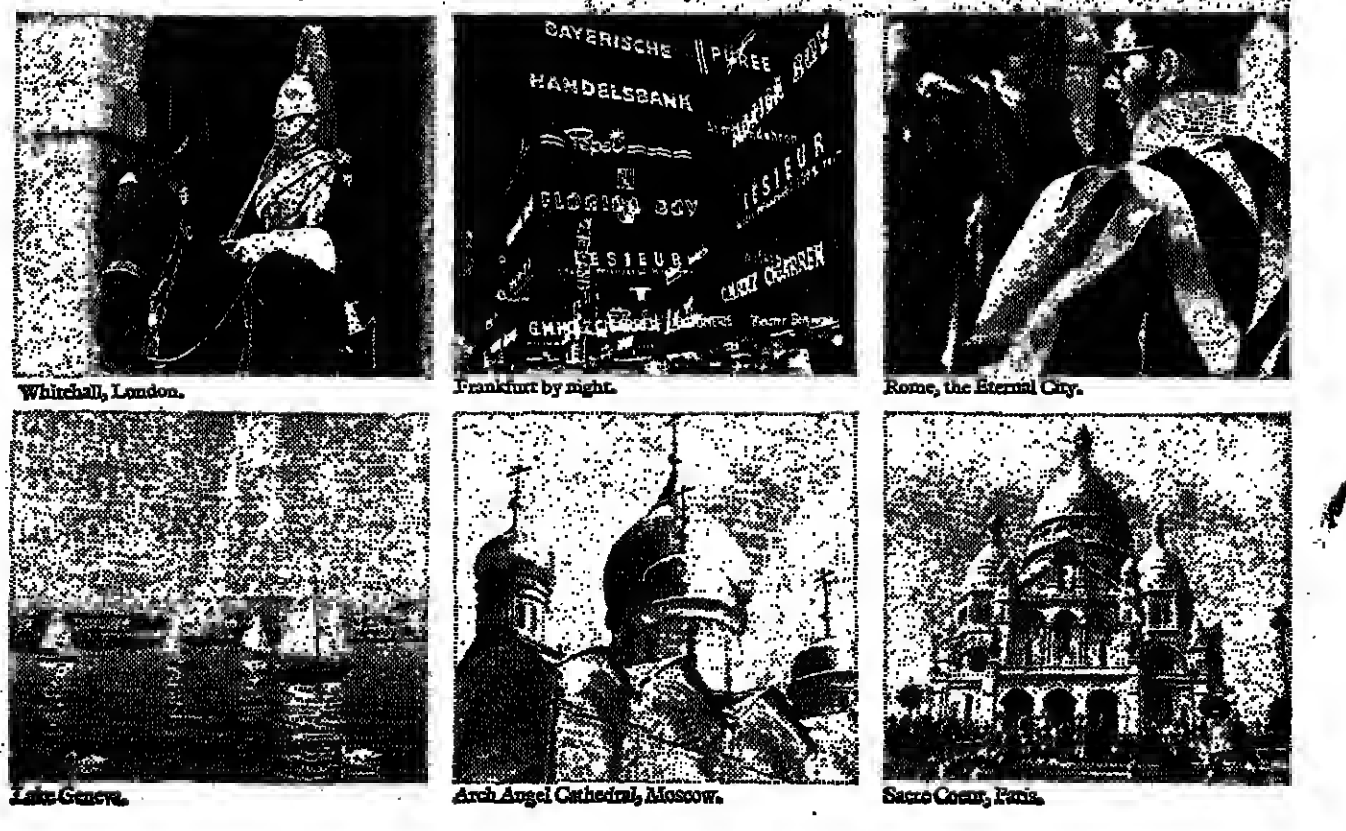
The Chinese government had rejected a Japanese protest filed in Peking Thursday.

Arrested in Tokyo

TOKYO, July 1 (Reuters).—Police tonight arrested 12 Japanese students who invaded the French Embassy compound to protest France's planned nuclear tests in the Pacific.

Eight others fled before 100 riot policemen reached the embassy to evict the group, which carried anti-French leaflets and scribbled slogans denouncing President Georges Pompidou on walls, police said.

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## Though Controversy Remains

## Heart Group Warns U.S.: Cut Down on Fats

By Jane E. Brody

**NEW YORK (NYT).**—The American Heart Association has strengthened its recommendation that Americans curb their consumption of some of their most beloved foods—prime ribs, ice cream, butter, bacon, sausages, cold cuts and the like—and switch to a leaner diet containing less saturated fat and cholesterol.

The new recommendation, based on substantial but as yet inconclusive evidence on the health effects of such a change, was made in the face of a nationwide epidemic of heart disease, which is killing increasing numbers of Americans before three score and ten.

Specifically, the recommendation, issued in conjunction with publication of "The American

Heart Association Cookbook," advises Americans to consume at most 35 percent of total daily calories as fat (instead of the 40 to 45 percent they now consume). Approximately equal portions should be saturated fats (in animal and dairy fats), polyunsaturated fats (in vegetable oils and most margarines) and monounsaturated fats (in olive oil and animal and dairy fats). In general, saturated fats are solid at room temperature and polyunsaturated fats are liquid.

The recommendation also advises a reduction by half or more of the daily amount of cholesterol consumed—from the typical 600 to 750 milligrams to a maximum of 300 milligrams—by eating fewer eggs and less animal and dairy fats.

Other recommendations, which refine earlier suggestions, include maintaining a normal body weight, avoiding excessive salt in the diet (thought to be a contributing factor to high blood pressure) and reducing consumption of the "empty" calories of refined sugar (in such foods as candy, soft drinks and other sweets).

At a news conference Wednesday, Dr. John F. Mueller, chairman of the Heart Association's Committee on Nutrition, emphasized that dietary change is hardly the entire answer to the heart disease problem. In fact, many factors have been shown to contribute to heart disease—heredity, sex, age, stress, personality, other diseases, high blood pressure, cigarette smoking, inactivity, obesity as well as dietary fats.

But with many of these factors beyond anyone's control or extremely difficult to modify, doctors and researchers have chosen to focus on those that can most readily be changed. Diet, therefore, arises as a logical candidate.

## Evidence

It is not known precisely how dietary fats and cholesterol contribute to the development of arteriosclerosis (hardening of the arteries) and its eventual consequence of coronary heart disease. However, evidence gathered to date suggests the following mechanism:

Cholesterol is not needed in the human diet since the body can manufacture all it needs from other substances. When more cholesterol is consumed than the body can readily dispose of, this fat substance accumulates in the blood, where it tends to be deposited on the walls of the arteries, forming plaques.

For as long as the fat-protein combination contains excessive amounts of cholesterol, these plaques tend to grow and harden and eventually may nearly completely shut off passage through the blood vessels. This clogging diminishes the blood and oxygen supply to the heart, which in turn may precipitate a heart attack.

For cholesterol to be transported through the blood stream, it must be carried by a substance called lipoprotein, a fat-protein combination. Research by Dr. E. H. Ahrens and colleagues at Rockefeller University has shown that lipoproteins made from saturated fats transport more cholesterol than lipoproteins made from unsaturated fats. Thus, the more cholesterol and saturated fat in the diet, the greater the likelihood of hardening of the arteries.

## American Man

The amount of cholesterol in the blood of the average middle-aged American man is about 250 milligrams per 100 milliliters of blood—45 very much higher than that of people who experience relatively little heart disease. Japanese men, for example, have an average cholesterol level of 180 and rarely develop heart disease.

In general, with rare exceptions, when death rates from heart disease among peoples throughout the world are matched with what they ordinarily eat, a striking relationship is observed: Heart

disease is rare in nations where diets are low in animal and dairy fats, and heart disease is rampant in nations eating large amounts of these fats.

The critical question, however, is whether a change in American dietary habits away from saturated fats and cholesterol will have any preventive effect. Conclusive studies have clearly shown that such a dietary change lowers the blood cholesterol level of most people. But does it also clean out the arteries and prevent heart attacks?

Although the definitive human study has yet to be done, several studies have indicated that lowering the fat content of the diet and changing the ratio of unsaturated to saturated fats may indeed lower the heart attack rate.

In autopsy studies on monkeys, Dr. Robert Wissler and colleagues at the University of Chicago have shown that when the animals were put on a typical American table diet (milk, eggs, roast beef and pork, chicken, cheese, butter, sugar, potatoes, carrots, cereal, fruit, cake and juice), they suffered three times more arteriosclerosis than monkeys fed a similar "prudent" diet that contained less or none of the foods heavily laden with cholesterol and saturated fats (eggs, cheese, butter, fatty beef and pork).

In addition, when monkeys who were initially on the high-fat diet for two years were then placed on the prudent diet for three subsequent years, the hard plaques in their arteries disappeared, indicating that a dietary change may have a "cleansing" effect.

## Doubts Remain

Despite this evidence, doubts and questions remain. Some of the challenges to the heart disease-fat diet thesis, and the answers from the heart association, follow:

● Some people eat a high-fat diet all their lives and never develop heart disease. Dr. Campbell Moses, medical director of the heart association, explains that their genes, but it is currently impossible to say for certain who is and who is not protected, so the best advice is for everyone to "eat sensibly." The latest fad in Africa is frequently cited as an exception to the high-fat-high heart disease rule. Dr. Moses notes, however, that the typical tribesman walks 26 miles a day, and regular exercise has been shown to greatly diminish the body's accumulation of cholesterol.

● Refined sugar, rather than fat, is the real cause of heart disease. Although there is a relationship between consumption of refined sugar and heart disease rates in many countries, the epidemiological evidence for this theory is not at all convincing, the heart association and other experts maintain.

● Polyunsaturates are dangerous. Dr. Mueller says that there is no evidence that consumption of polyunsaturates is harmful at the recommended levels or even considerably above these levels. While such consumption is known to increase the body's need for vitamin E, most vegetable oils contain enough vitamin E to satisfy the need.

● Polyunsaturates get saturated anyway when they are heated. Such saturation does not occur at ordinary cooking temperatures. The oils must be heated under considerable pressure to cause saturation.

## Italian Communist Leader Has a Problem With an Island

By Paul Hofmann

**ROME (NYT).**—Plans, a wind-swept islet off the western coast of Sardinia that is a third the size of Central Park in New York, has been causing trouble for the leader of the Italian Communist party, Enrico Berlinguer.

As secretary-general of the strongest Marxist movement that is not in power, the poker-faced Mr. Berlinguer is in a class by himself. A nobleman, he is a member of a wealthy Catalan-descended family that has been prominent on Sardinia for generations.

The ancient coat of arms of the Berlinguers shows silver stars and an arm extending an olive twig from behind a shield—a fitting symbol for Italian Communism's present line of offering to collaborate with other parties.

## Garibaldi Friend

Mr. Berlinguer's grandfather, a lawyer and anti-fascist politician, was a friend of Garibaldi, the hero of Italy's unification, who is buried on Capraia, another island off Sardinia. His father, the late Mario Berlinguer, was a noted republican anti-fascist who after World War II served as a commissioner in the purge of Fascists from the state administration.

The Communist leader's wife, Letizia, goes to church regularly and takes her children to mass. Whenever Mr. Berlinguer is asked about this, his stock reply is that he is an atheist but respects his wife's convictions. His attitude is

apparently not lost on the Vatican.

For more than a century, the Berlinguer family has had, among other holdings, most of Piana, a fish, grapes, 276-acre strip off the cliffs of northwestern Sardinia. The 73-acre tip, bearing a ruined watchtower, a remnant of the Middle Ages, when it served as protection against Saracen raiders, remained state property when the family purchased the rest at a public auction in 1877.

Since then the family has considered the entire island virtually its property and has used it to pasture cattle in the summer. More than 10 years ago, the Berlinguers acquired formal title to the watchtower and the surrounding land, paying a "symbolic" \$1250 to Sardinia, which had theoretical jurisdiction.

Three years ago, a rightist magazine in Sassari, the Berlinguers' hometown, alleged in an open letter to the judiciary that the transaction had been illegal. The Communist leader and his brother, Giovanni, a professor of medicine and a Communist member of parliament, found the accusation injurious and brought a libel action.

This week a Sassari court, clearing the magazine's editors, declared that the parties to the

## INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS



THE DINING CAR—About \$1 buys soup, a three-course meal and wine.

## Old-World Style on China Train

By James Pringle

**ON THE SHANGHAI-PEKING EXPRESS.** China (Reuters) "Our aim is to serve the people wholeheartedly and never for a moment to divorce ourselves from the masses." The high-pitched voice in impeccable Peking dialect—China's national language—flows into the Old World compartment on the 46 Express.

Shanghai's North Station falls behind and the sound of "Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman," the stirring refrain played over loudspeakers in China as a farewell to departing travelers, fades.

Chinese on the platform, seeing off relatives and friends, and some choking back tears, sink into the distance. In a country where few people show their emotions in public, it comes as a surprise to see Chinese weeping on station platforms and at train terminals.

The disembodied voice continues: "The train crew is determined to learn from the workers, soldiers and peasants who are our passengers. Let us unite to win still greater victories along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

## Going 'Soft' Class

Within the compartment, known as the "soft" class—its cushions on the seats—there is an atmosphere of genteel middle-class comfort of the type familiar in Europe at the turn of the century. There are potted plants, covers on the armrests, a modest table lamp and the inevitable porcelain cup and little sachets of green tea.

Outside, the industrial suburbs and crowded yet almost traffic-free streets of the world's biggest city fall away, replaced by a landscape of open vegetable fields and rice paddies.

Studded here and there are the unsightly concrete pilboxes with which the Nationalists vainly tried to stop the advance of the triumphant Communist armies on Shanghai in 1949.

The 24-hour trip to Peking costs \$35 for a 950-mile journey, with the train traveling generally at a speed of about 45 miles an hour. There are stops at the major cities of Soochow, Wushu, Nanjing, Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai as well as at many smaller towns.

The voice on the loudspeaker has now gone on to more practical matters, such as where passengers can buy cigarettes and candy, obtain free boiling

## Potted Plants And Politics on 950-Mile Trip

water in large vacuum flasks, borrow needle and thread for impromptu clothes repairs and purchase meal coupons.

## Clean-Up Brigade

There are also exhortations to help the young, pitted attendants—one in each carriage—keep the train neat and tidy. The 46 Express has come up from Poochow in southern Fukien Province, which, being opposite Taiwan, is a sensitive military area closed to most foreigners, and passengers already on the train are asked to help new arrivals settle down comfortably.

As a waiter bearing a well-worn menu comes from the dining car to the compartment to discuss meals for the foreign guest, the loudspeaker switches to revolutionary opera.

The experienced traveler in China knows, of necessity, that there is a hard-to-find switch in the compartment to turn off the sound if he wishes.

The meal is taken in solitude in an empty dining car unless the foreign traveler insists—by using the jargon of Communist China as a weapon to press his point—that he wishes to "integrate with the broad masses." The food, as everywhere in China, is excellent, perhaps unrivaled in railroad dining cars anywhere in the world.

## For Suggestions

While lingering over his Tsingtao beer, the traveler may glance through the red-covered suggestion book that is available for diners' comments, and sees such remarks as: "The excellence of the mushroom soup filled me with the conviction that the dining-car staff is serving the people wholeheartedly."

Back in the compartment, which, though it has four berths, a foreigner usually has to himself, the traveler receives a visit from Mrs. Yang Chiao-di, the 36-year-old crew chief on the express, identifiable by her green armband. She is solicitous for his comfort.

Mrs. Yang, a native of Shanghai, has a model Chinese family of two children. She works

three days on, then has three off. While she is traveling, her husband looks after the children, aged 10 and 12.

As junkies sail placidly by on the ancient but still much-used Grand Canal, described by Marco Polo over 600 years ago, Mrs. Yang details her responsibility as chief of the 38-member crew on the 18-car train.

Only the engineer and his two assistants in their enormous steam locomotive operate independently.

Included in the crew is a uniformed policeman—"We have class enemies in our society," one Chinese explained—carriage attendants, luggage men and even the "person in charge of boiling water."

A visit to the control room of the public address system with Mrs. Yang finds Miss Tzu Hsueh, 23, of Shanghai, just announcing: "We welcome criticism of our shortcomings as this helps us to improve our work."

She intones the thoughts of Chairman Mao into the microphone together with practical advice and details about the towns and the countryside, particularly their revolutionary associations, as the train passes by.

Between times she selects records of revolutionary opera from a stack beside her, and plays items appropriate to the scene. "On the Docks" seems especially popular on the Shanghai train.

## First-Aid Expert

The women attendants, including a first-aid worker, Miss Ma Ching-di, 21, who can administer acupuncture if necessary, are all from the cities along the line, particularly Shanghai, Wushu and Soochow.

Ancient poets used to compare Soochow to paradise, looking at the pretty women who come from this old city, as they industriously mop the compartments or haltingly practice their English, it is not difficult to see why.

At each station, many passengers jump off the train and, in a jostling throng, buy local delicacies on sale at stands on the platform.

The biggest rush is always at Tientsin, where the *baozi*, or meat-filled dumplings, are considered the best in the country and cost only a few cents each.

Once in Peking, Mrs. Yang and her crew go to rest in special quarters, then take a brief walk around the capital, before setting off on the return trip to Shanghai.

## Agree on 70% of Cases

## Nixon Court Appointees Form Power Bloc

By Warren Weaver Jr.

**WASHINGTON (NYT).**—In their first full term on the bench together, the four Supreme Court justices appointed by President Nixon have formed a cohesive and effective bloc that voted as a unit on 70 percent of the cases which the court heard and decided in the last nine months.

In all but one of the 107 cases in which all the participating Nixon justices voted together, they formed the nucleus of a majority. The exception was an anti-trust case in which two of them dissented themselves and the remaining two dissented.

Transforming this bloc into a majority of the nine-member court most frequently was Associate Justice Byron R. White, who joined the four Nixon justices on 101 of their joint decisions, or 84 percent of the time. Justice White was named to the court by President Kennedy in 1957.

The Nixon appointees are Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, who took office in 1969, and Associate Justices Harry A. Blackmun (1970), Lewis F. Powell Jr. (1972) and William H. Rehnquist (1972).

The fifth Republican on the court, Associate Justice Potter



Justice Byron R. White.

Stewart, an appointee of President John F. Kennedy, was on the Nixon justices in 73 percent of their joint decisions, or 21 times fewer than Justice White.

## Special Interests

The unity among the President's nominees to the court was most impressive on subjects in which they appeared to have a

special interest. The four justices voted as a bloc on 100 percent of the obscenity cases, 96 percent of the tax cases, 68 percent of the business cases and 80 percent of the decisions involving criminal law.

The high degree of unanimity among the four Nixon justices, and the frequency with which they were joined by Justice White confirmed statistically what many observers had concluded empirically: that the President enjoys a working majority on the court over a broad range of issues.

Those issues did not include, however, legalized abortion, which the President strongly opposes but the court supports, and public aid to parochial schools, which Mr. Nixon favors but the court has ruled out in late June.

The Nixon power bloc displayed far less unanimity on some subjects. The four justices voted together only half the time or less on cases involving discrimination based on race or sex, on labor disputes and on education cases, which included school desegregation.

## Heard 153 Cases

Figures compiled by The New York Times for the court's 1972-73 term, which opened last October and closed last Monday, showed that the justices heard and decided 153 cases, about the same number as in recent years.

Although comparable statistics for past years were not available, the record for the term indicated an unusually deeply divided bench. Only 26 percent of the decisions were unanimous. On 13 percent more, only one justice dissented; in 12 of those 20 8-to-1 rulings, the dissenter was Associate Justice William O. Douglas.

The closest division possible, 5 to 4, occurred in 20 percent of the decisions; 26 percent were decided with 3 dissenting votes, so that the majority only achieved the minimum vote or the minimum plus one 45 percent of the time.

During the term, the three Democratic liberals on the court—Associate Justices William J. Brennan Jr., Thurgood Marshall and Douglas—voted together almost exactly as often as the four Nixon appointees, 109 times or on 70 percent of the cases.

## British Government May Ask MPs to Declare Income

**LONDON (Reuters).**—The British government, faced with recent scandals involving corruption in public life, plans to ask members of Parliament to reveal their financial interests.

The leader of the House of Commons, James Callaghan, told a Conservative party meeting last week that the cabinet proposed the setting up of a register in which members of Parliament

would declare their major sources of income.

These would include details of employment as directors or consultants of business firms, or of large shareholdings in companies.

The allegations of impropriety were made in cases involving a bankrupt international architect, John Poulson, and the Lomha Pan-African mining and trading conglomerate.

During Mr. Poulson's bankruptcy hearings, witnesses told of building executives paying large amounts of money to local government officials to secure contracts. The Lomha affair, described by Prime Minister Edward Heath as "the unacceptable face of capitalism," included revelations of huge cash sums given to public figures for serving as directors.

## Italy Accepts Arabic

**TUNIS, July 1 (Reuters).**—Italy has agreed to a Libyan request to introduce Arabic as one of the languages used in the passports of Italian nationals, the 24th country to do so, the Libyan news agency, Arna, said today.







## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Chg
Abco 8 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 9 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 10 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 11 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 12 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 13 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 14 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 15 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 16 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 17 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 18 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4

## ADVERTISING

## International Stock Market

STRAIGHTS	98 99
Alta Roma 77	102 102
Bentley Int. 77	102 102
Bentley Int. 78	102 102
Bentley Int. 79	102 102
Bentley Int. 80	102 102
Bentley Int. 81	102 102
Bentley Int. 82	102 102
Bentley Int. 83	102 102
Bentley Int. 84	102 102
Bentley Int. 85	102 102

SHARES	98 99
Holiday Trailer Ldgs Int'l 77	102 102
Holiday Trailer Ldgs Int'l 78	102 102
Holiday Trailer Ldgs Int'l 79	102 102
Holiday Trailer Ldgs Int'l 80	102 102
Holiday Trailer Ldgs Int'l 81	102 102
Holiday Trailer Ldgs Int'l 82	102 102
Holiday Trailer Ldgs Int'l 83	102 102
Holiday Trailer Ldgs Int'l 84	102 102
Holiday Trailer Ldgs Int'l 85	102 102

For information regarding membership and other listing contact:  
International Stock Market  
1 E. 57th St.  
New York, N.Y. 10022  
Telephone: 67-25-8722.

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Chg
Abco 8 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 9 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 10 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 11 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 12 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 13 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 14 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 15 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 16 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 17 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 18 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Chg
Abco 8 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 9 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 10 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 11 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 12 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 13 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 14 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 15 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 16 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 17 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Chg
Abco 8 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 9 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 10 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 11 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 12 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 13 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 14 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 15 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 16 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4
Abco 17 1/2% 7/77	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	+1/4

## Banque de Bruxelles:

### Commentaries on annual report for financial year ending March 31, 1973.

## Further expansion.

On June 28, 1973, the General Meeting of shareholders, presided over by Mr. Louis Camu, Chairman of the Board, approved the Bank's 1972/73 accounts.

The balance-sheet total records an all-time increase to Bfrs 246 billion, up 26.5 p.c. or Bfrs 51.6 billion from the year earlier figure. Total borrowed funds, including customer deposits, cash notes and balances due to banks and subsidiaries, advanced 28.4 p.c., from Bfrs 172 billion in March 1972 to 221 billion in March 1973.

Customer deposits and cash notes rose 20.1 p.c., from Bfrs 110.3 billion to 132.5 billion. Balances due to banks and subsidiaries reflect the Bank's international prominence. They were up 43.5 p.c. from Bfrs 68.1 billion last year to Bfrs 89 billion this year.

Through its international connections with leading banks abroad, Banque de Bruxelles can provide foreign companies with the finance they need to set up or expand business in Belgium. The Bank has also been able to increase its lending to the private and the company sector through its 985 domestic branches.

Lending to the personal and the company sector, including guarantees given, was Bfrs 92.1 billion, up 9.5 p.c. from the 84.1 billion in March 1972. Lending to the public sector, for its part, went up 29.2 p.c. from Bfrs 52.1 billion to 67.3 billion.

Balances due from and

loans to banks climbed 54.2 p.c., from Bfrs 44.1 billion in March 1972 to 68 billion in March 1973.

The gross profit was Bfrs 7,320 million, up 916 million or 14.5 p.c. from the 6,504 million in 1971/72. The net profit moved ahead from Bfrs 719 million to 765 million. After adding the carryforward from the previous year, the net profit available for distribution was Bfrs 852 million, up 7.9 p.c. from the 789 million in 1971/72.

Funds collected by the unit trusts sponsored by the Bank rose 49 p.c., from Bfrs 3.6 billion in fiscal 1971/72 to 5.4 billion this year. Assets of Renta Fund grew 40 p.c., from Bfrs 8.7 billion in March 1972 to 12.2 billion in March 1973.

As in the past, Banque de Bruxelles is fully aware of the fact that the representation in foreign countries is more than ever essential to broaden international activities. The Bank therefore stepped up the number of

its foreign operating bases, either jointly or individually.

In fiscal 1971/72, Banque de Bruxelles (Suisse) was formed. After the first year of operations, this outright subsidiary reported a profit of Sw.Frs 377,581 and a balance-sheet total of Sw.Frs 44.1 million.

In association with other banks, Banque de Bruxelles participated to the formation of a company for nuclear energy finance, Compagnie Internationale pour le Financement de l'Energie Nucléaire (CIFEN). Furthermore, through Société Financière Européenne (SFE) the Bank also took part in the formation of Compagnie Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (CAII).

In addition to the opening of representative offices in Johannesburg, Mexico and Sydney, and the formation of A.B.D. Securities, a U.S.-based investment bank, with its partners in Abecor, Banque de Bruxelles also set up a representative office in Madrid in May 1973, jointly with Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank.

As far as international operations are concerned, the Bank increased its share of the Euro-bond business. In fiscal 1971/72, the Bank managed or co-managed 9 issues for a total of U.S.\$ 179 million, which compares with 24 issues for an equivalent of U.S.\$ 480 million this year.

**Banque de Bruxelles**

## BANK HANDLOWY W. WARSZAWIE S. A.

U. S. \$ 50,000,000

Ten Year Eurodollar Loan

arranged by

CREDIT LYONNAIS

BANQUE COMMERCIALE POUR L'EUROPE OU NORD (EUROBANK)

provided by

BANCO DI ROMA (NASSAU)

BANK POLSKA KASA OPIEKI S.A.

BANQUE COMMERCIALE POUR L'EUROPE OU NORD (EUROBANK)

CREDIT LYONNAIS

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

BANCO DE BILBAO

BANQUE AMERIBAS

BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE CREDIT A MOYEN TERME

BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR

COMMERZBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.

GROZENTRALE UND BANK DER OESTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN A.G.

KREDITBANK S.A.

LLOYDS AND BOLSA INTERNATIONAL BANK LTD.

WELLS FARGO LTD.

May, 1973



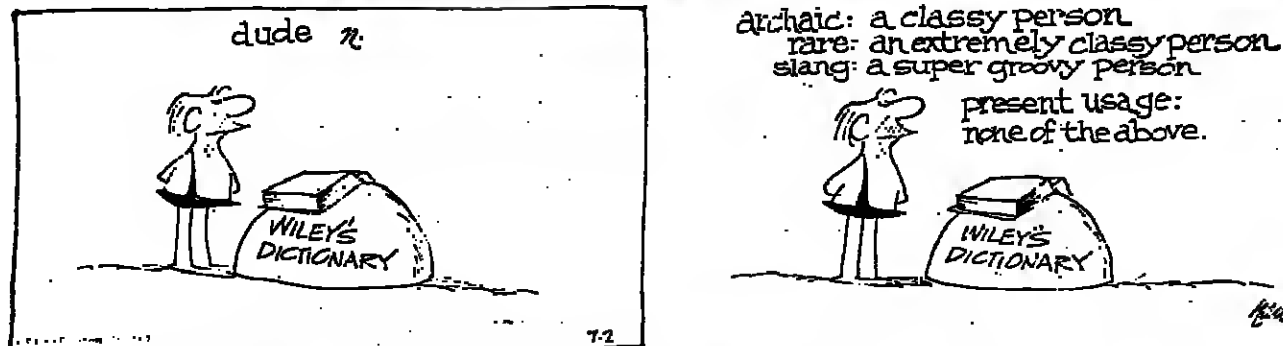




PEANUTS



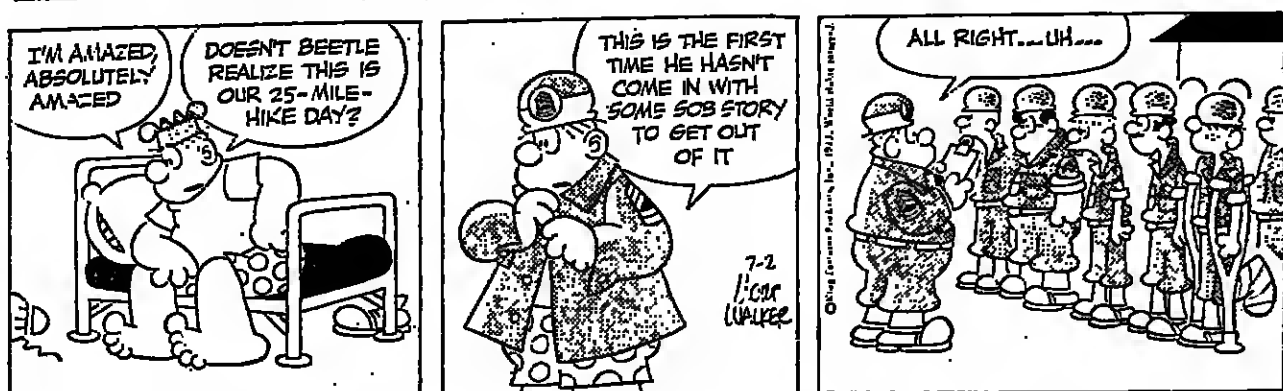
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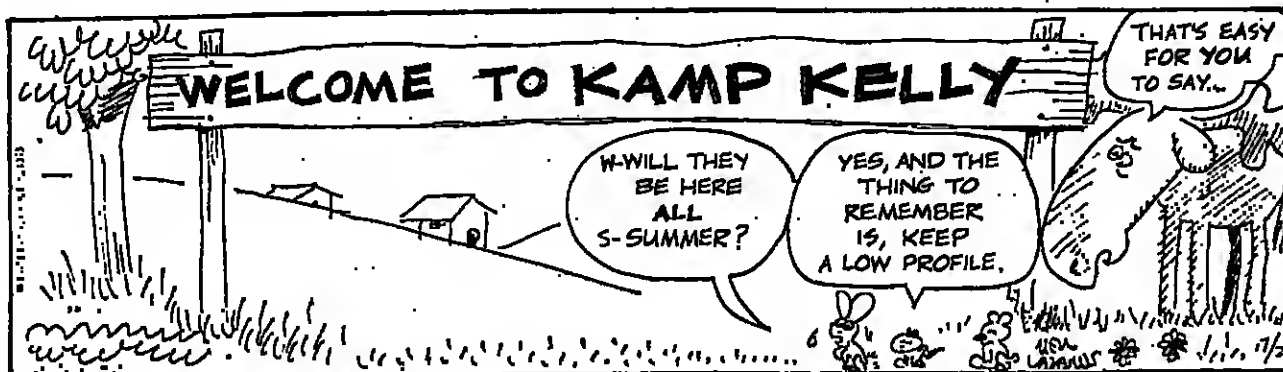
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

Although chess is a sophisticated game, some of its delights are primitive. When Frank J. Marshall, the United States champion from 1909 to 1936, got off one of his stunning queen sacrifices against David Janowski, the Franco-Polish grandmaster, Janowski stared at it and hissed through clenched teeth, "Swindler!"

The devilishly unexpected move and his opponent's chagrin were the essentials for the fun the general Marshall found in the game.

Cunning traps are not only fun, but also efficient in producing the kind of easy victory so welcome in the grueling grind of international competition. In the recent Las Palmas Tournament, the field was so tough that the co-winners, the Ukrainian grandmaster Leoid Stein and a former world champion, Tigran Petrosian, could not win more than four games each.

In the 13th round, Steiner got a breather at the expense of the 22-year-old Yugoslav grandmaster, Ljubomir Ljubojevic, who fell into a juicy trap. While it is not unusual for White to develop his queen so early in this variation of the King's Indian Defense (arrived at by transposition from Larsen's Opening), Ljubojevic kept it in the middle of the board just one move too long.

He did not think it necessary to retreat by 10 Q-Q2, because, in case of the obvious 10... KXN-K5, he was all ready with 11 Q-Q3ch, KXQ: 12 N-Nch, P-B3; 13 N-N, obtaining the advan-



Position after 10... N-N5!!

tage of three minor pieces for the queen sacrificed. Thus he unwittingly set the situation up for Stein's sharp and decisive 10... N-N5!!.

Ljubojevic could have found no rescue in 11 Q-B4, for after 11... P-B4! (threatening 12... N-KB3P; 13 KXN, BxN; 14 BxN, N-K5ch), 12 O-O, N-K5, White would lose a piece by 13 N-N, P-N; 14 Q-KP, BxN, since there would be no other way to handle the queen-trapping threat of 13... B-R3! Therefore, Ljubojevic had to reconcile himself to 11 Q-Q2 and Stein's shattering 11... N-K5!

A Gesture?

True, Ljubojevic need not have sacrificed the exchange with 12 O-O, but 12 KXN, BxN; 13 Q-B1, N-K5ch; 14 K-N1, Q-B3 would have been pretty awful all the same. Stein's cleanup was efficient and direct; simplification with 14... BxN; 15 BxN and 17 BxN, KxN brought him all the closer to utilization of his material advantage to the end game. But it was his final trap, 24... N-K5!, that finished Ljubojevic's resistance, because 25 Q-Q2, N-Nch; 26 K-N1, P-Q would have yielded a double attack on the rook and knight. The "spite check," 25 N-K6ch, was as good as resigning.

White	Black	White	Black
1 Ljubojevic	2 Stein	19 N-B4	20 K-R1
3 P-Q3	4 P-K4	10 R-Q1	11 Q-Q2
2 N-N3	3 P-Q3	12 O-O	13 K-N1
4 P-B4	5 P-KN3	13 BxN	14 BxN
3 P-Q4	4 P-N2	14 P-KR3	15 BxN
6 N-Q3	7 P-P	15 BxP	16 Q-Q5
8 Q-Q2	9 Q-N2	17 BxN	18 Q-Q4ch
9 B-B2	10 N-B4	18 Q-Q4ch	19 P-B3

DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## THE OTHER ONE

By Julian Green. Translated from the French by Bernard Wall. A Helen and Kurt Wolff Book, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 282 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Gail Godwin

IN the 1980s, an American reviewer complained that Julian Green's characters never read the newspapers. I haven't the heart to pursue this complaint—though the two young lovers in his 13th novel boast of not reading the newspapers even on the eve of World War II—when the poor creatures are being mercilessly pursued by so much else. Most Green readers, if they are gentle, soon come to forgive his characters their besetting sin of untemperance. Living in "Greenland" takes all the energies happier characters in other people's novels might lavish on the issues of the day.

Life for Julian Green's creations is truly Hell, Hell medieval-style, where the flesh alternates between burning and crawling and the soul is never requited by the here-and-now. Real wars, even on a global scale, do perhaps take on a slightly removed quality when you realize that your creator has turned you into the deadliest battlefield of all, upon which your flesh wages war against your spirit till one kills the other.

"I cheat the violence that forms the basis of my nature by writing books," wrote Green on March 4, 1959. It is a revealing progression of his own soul that his newest heroine, shortly before her death, accuses God of sometimes cheating to save a soul. Has Karin unmasked her creator? I believe she has, and I believe Green knows it when he allows her to say to herself with irony, "Get out of this novel... Escape the edifying ending."

And she walks off the page and down into the soft, spring of Copenhagen night and gets herself murdered in a couple of minutes by two drunken sailors who remember her as "The German Woman" who gave herself to Nazi officers during the occupation. We are to understand that her young life has gone almost vertically downhill as a result of abandoning her maidenhood and her religious faith to a French youth named Roger who showed up in her city for a desperate binge of prewar pleasure in the summer of 1939.

Roger narrates the first half of "The Other One." Enjoying myself was the most important thing in my life," he hastens to tell us, and relates his story in a curious, urgent mixture of self-justification and self-flagellation. He is so divided against himself, as he goes single-mindedly after his "prey" that we are hard-pressed to decide whether he is supposed to be Everyman or one of the Sins that stalk him. In an amazing, grotesque scene at the Wivex restaurant, when his florid, middle-aged procuratrix arrives instead of the beautiful Danish prostitute he has ordered, and gluts herself at his baffled expense on lobster, eel, aquavit and beer, he becomes, briefly, sympathetically human. But for the rest of the time he is allegorical. He is Lust or Cynicism as he appropriates the body and soul of 18-year-old Karin. He is Self-Righteousness costumed as Repentance and Salvation when, a decade later, having become a Catholic convert as a result of his war experiences, he makes a special pilgrimage back to the city of his sensual crime to get Karin to go back to church.

Roger does not gain his independence as a character, but Karin takes us over in the second half of the book. Her struggles against the despairing lust Roger left as his legacy, against the estrangement of her countrymen, against her own masochism and fatalism bequeathed her by her creator, and, finally, her unsuccessful attempt to convince the postwar Roger that he can love both her and his jealous God ("The Other One"), are narrated with wit, nerve and insightful rebellion. Her valiant fight wins her a heroic niche in the Julian Green gallery of doomed fictional beings. If the author has provided a Heaven to match his Hell, Karin certainly deserves to be in it.

Green was born in 1900 of American parents who had moved to Paris the year before. He was a lonely child who liked to read accounts of torture, and he was passionately attached to his mother, a Southern belle of extreme Puritanical upbringing. When she discovered him playing with himself beneath the covers, she ran and got a kitchen knife and threatened to "cut it off!" Once she told him that if he were ever to do something wrong she would rather see him dead at her feet. She died, to his very great grief, when he was 14. Two years later he converted to Roman Catholicism.

In one of his sermons, Donne said that man was "a sick god." Julian Green knows that quote. It is recorded in his journal. And when a sick god becomes a novelist, well... now Karin has gone to join the ghostly ranks of Green characters who know.

Gail Godwin's novels are "The Perfectionists" and "Glass People." © The New York Times.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS		DOWN	
1 Sicily's capital	53 "— all ye faithful."	23 Subsequent Prefix	1 Greek letters
8 Penna. city	56 Paint thinner, for short	24 Over Ger.	2 Signal-code word
15 Postponed in a way	57 Medic's org.	25 Name in early music	3 Northern European
16 Typhoid Mary, for one	60 See 17 Across	26 — sanctum	4 N.T. book: Abbr.
17 Words by Henry, with 60 Across	64 Kind of standing	27 Call — day	5 East Coast highway sign
19 Convened	65 Sender's concern	28 Characteristic	6 Believer in Allah
20 Resins	66 Does an ushering job	29 Age group	7 In scoring position
21 Office girl	67 Malign	30 Garland	8 Book of N.T.
22 "You — right!"		33 — high	9 Gibbon
23 Serviceman's haven		36 Spelunker's spot	10 Lock of hair: Fr.
25 Words by Henry, with 47 Across		37 Take advantage of	11 Henry and others
30 Kind of landing		38 Normandy city	12 River to the Seine
31 Jacques's vacation time		39 Normandy city	13 — signs
32 Theater signs		40 Spore	14 Cartoonist
34 One: Ger.		41 Island off Germany	18 Jacques's school
35 Old French coin		42 Parents	22 Gardner
38 Bow		43 Summer drink	
40 Northern sea bird		44 Zeus's captive	
41 Thought		45 Drunks, for short	
43 "End — Man"		48 Rubaiyat name	
45 Friendship		49 Attended	
47 See 25 Across		50 Quebec cheeses	
51 Expert		55 Regions: Abbr.	
52 Tourist attractions		57 Way off	
		58 Russian aircraft	
		59 To (perfectly) Shack	
		62 Recipe Meas.	
		63 Native: Suffix	



## Mayer Upsets Nastase

## Amateur Is Wimbledon's Giant-Killer

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 1. —Incredibly, Ili Nastase has been beaten at Wimbledon. Top seed, reigning champion at Forest Hills, Paris and Rome and an odds-on favorite to take Wimbledon, he was outgunned and outguessed yesterday by Alex Mayer of Wayne, N.J., 6-4, 6-6, 6-3, 6-4.

The man who is considered the world's best professional was beaten by an amateur, who under American collegiate rules is not allowed to accept prize money.

There were other notable upsets or near upsets. Chris Evert was love-4 down in the 3d set before winning from Janet Young, better known as Evonne Goolagong's doubles partner. The sensational 17-year-old Bjorn Borg took the first two sets and was 5-4 and 40-love in the 3d set against another young player, Hungary's Balazs Taranyi, who was still tied to go five sets to win. And seventh-seeded Owen Davidson of Australia was knocked out by 19-year-old Vijay Amritraj of India.

All that paled with the enormity of Mayer's triumph. The 21-year-old Stanford University political science student came straight from winning the NCAA championships at Princeton on "top tennis" and had to make the adjustment to grass. The match, thought to be an easy one for Nastase, this year's star attraction, was put on No. 2 court. Nastase normally would have raised center court.

It didn't seem important when Mayer broke service in the very first game but the pattern was established. He was returning service beautifully, taking the ball on the rise and keeping it low and deep. And he had planned, because Nastase stands far back to receive, to serve the ball slow and wide to pull the Romanian off court.

Wonderful Reflexes

Tactically this was sound, but the difference was who joined her. He was the wonderful reflexes of Mayer. Nastase is the quickest mover in the game, a man who grins at his own creations and is at his best when fashioning little off-balance shots around the net in a cat and mouse act.

Mayer beat him to the punch. He had the first set at 6-4, as a Nastase forehand unsighted by the lineswomen was ruled out by the umpire.

At 1-2 in the 2d set, Mayer double-faulted twice to lose service. Bravely, he broke back, rushing the net to volley winners and swinging a backhand down the line to 2-3. He had another break point at 5-4, but Nastase saved it. Finally, a forehand sliced through the middle put Mayer at 7-6 as he held service to go two sets up.

There was consternation in the terraces and long faces in the committee room. Nastase, the big attraction, was in danger. With the pros boycotting the championships, he and Borg have been the star draws.

Nastase was serious now. He banged a ball near the line judge who had foot-faulted him earlier and tried his best. He broke Mayer's service to go 2-love and lost that back, but a backhand pass from the base line put him at set point, and another backhand flashed across court, tumbling Mayer off balance for the set at 5-6.

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Everyone concerned breathed a little easier. It was still possible for Ili to take it. After all, he had won 53 out of his last 54 matches and who was Mayer anyway? Hardly anyone in the press box seemed to know.

At 1-1, Mayer wielded his battle ax. He banged a volley into the clear, struck a roaring forehand across court and at game point rammed that low, lovely backhand down the line for the break. That was it. There was a little scare at the end. Serving for the match, he was at 30-40 as Nastase made a desperate gamble for the big winner, but Mayer was firm in the clutch. A Nastase backhand fell low into the net. It was over.

Never Expected It

"I never expected it," Mayer said. "I lost to him in two sets at Orange last year. My best triumph before was beating Kodes at Forest Hills, N.Y. I thought Nastase was outstanding. He gave me a point on a mistaken call. He was a perfect gentleman as far as I was concerned."

In the quarterfinals is fifth-seeded Jimmy Connors, his kicking service and double-buzzed shots too much for Bernard Mitton, the 19-year-old from South Africa. Busting about, Connors won, 6-3, 6-2, to place two Americans in the last eight. Bob McKinley didn't make it. He took third-seeded Roger Taylor to four sets and saved a few match points, but weight of stroke beat him, 6-1, 7-5, 6-8.

Second-seeded Kodes of Czechoslovakia won from Jadedy Mueska of India in four sets; fourth-seeded Alex Metreveli of Russia in three sets from John Peaver of Britain; and eighth-seeded Jürgen Fassbender, Friday's hero, in three sets from fellow-German Hans Polmann, while seventh-seeded Davidson went down to the brilliant Amritraj.

In women's tennis, the Chris Evert of this Wimbledon is not recognizable as last year's marvel who led Evonne Goolagong by one set and 3-0. She was moving along nicely at 6-3 and 2-3 yesterday against Janet Young, ranked 8th in Australia, and suddenly seemed enveloped in a cocoon. Helplessly, she dropped eight games running, with Miss

Young a point from 5-1 before it occurred to Chris to lob. Miss Young had been hurtling forward; the lob drove her back.

Chris won five games in a row. At 7-6, two winning backhands put her at 30-15. She hoisted two lobs to the baseline for the match, 6-3, 3-6, 8-6.

Defending champion Billie Jean King, considered by many experts to be the best volleyer in women's tennis, missed three volleys in succession to lose the second set to aggressive Lesley Hunt of Australia. That inspired Mrs. King to win the deciding set, 6-0. She finished her match at 6-4, 5-7, 6-0. She will meet Kerry Melville, an old nemesis, in the quarterfinals on Monday. Miss Melville had a tigerish struggle with Peggy Michel of Pacific Palisades, Calif., who had to qualify to get in—6-2, 3-6, 6-4.

Virginia Wade, as ever unhappy at Wimbledon, lost in straight sets, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5. Top-seeded Margaret Court defeated Glynis Coles of Britain and will meet eighth-seeded Chris Evert in the next round. Rosie Casals won from 19-year-old Kris Kemmer from Los Angeles, and Evonne Goolagong, eyes sparkling and keen for a fight, easily defeated Patti Hogan, 6-0, 6-1.

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At Detroit, Mike Strahler and John Miller checked Baltimore on just four hits and the Tigers snapped a five-game Oriole winning streak with a 4-1 victory.

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Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	43	33	.566	—
Baltimore	37	39	.487	6
Milwaukee	37	39	.507	4 1/2
Boston	35	35	.500	6
Philadelphia	34	45	.432	11
Cleveland	27	48	.359	15 1/2

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Oakland	42	33	.564	—
Minnesota	39	33	.543	1 1/2
Chicago	38	34	.527	2
California	39	35	.527	1 1/2
Kansas City	45	38	.543	1 1/2
Texas	40	43	.482	14

Saturday's Results

At Boston, Red Sox 5, Yankees 3. At Baltimore, Orioles 5, Yankees 3. At Philadelphia, Phillies 5, Yankees 3. At Kansas City, Royals 5, Yankees 3. At Minnesota, Twins 5, Yankees 3. At Milwaukee, Braves 5, Yankees 3. At St. Louis, Cardinals 5, Yankees 3. At Cincinnati, Reds 5, Yankees 3. At Pittsburgh, Pirates 5, Yankees 3. At Houston, Astros 5, Yankees 3. At San Diego, Padres 5, Yankees 3.

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